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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Powers Sign Pay Agreement

Manchuria Sees Big Battles

Germany Will Warn Poland

U. S. Treasury Gets Low Rate

Stanford Honors Flunked Man

EUROPEAN governments prepare to complete at Washington the arrangement for payment of $252,000,000 on war debts postponed by the Hoover moratorium. Finland and Greece have already signed the agreement, which distributes the payments over 10 years at 4 per cent, and Britain is about to take the lead among the major powers in doing so. European officials point out that this agreement binds them to nothing new in the way of regular future installments on the war debts. What the powers shall or shall not pay is expected to come up for sharp discussion after the impending reparations conference at Lausanne—which will be a sharp discussion of what they had expected to be paid.

North Manchuria sees the most violent fighting since the Japanese occupation began. Gen. Ma Chan-shan, claiming to have 90,000 troops, drives the Japanese out of Hulan and severs communication between Harbin and Tsitsihar. General Honjo, arriving by airplane, conducts a counter-offensive with his force augmented by the two divisions brought from Shanghai and recaptures Hulan, but not the railroad. Manchukuo registers in an old-fashioned way its chagrin over the decamping of its late Minister of War—it sets a heavy price on General Ma's head.

Germany sees the Reichstag Foreign Affairs Committee act on issues involving arms. It passes two Fascist resolutions, which call on the Government to inform Poland that any attack on Danzig will be regarded as an attack on vital German interests, and to maintain with vigor Germany's stand for equality in armaments. A Nationalist motion that the right be claimed to re-arm now in the face of present dangers is defeated. Thus Germany shows firmness—with moderation.

The United States Treasury puts out $60,050,000 in 91-day bills at the remarkably low rate of .29 per cent. The issue is almost six times oversubscribed, indicating the demand among banks for investment mediums and the excessive cheapness of money. The showing is not a wholesome one. It discloses a poor response to the tremendous efforts of the Government to encourage confidence and set money to rolling down customary business and industrial channels. A familiar usurper is indicated as still trying to play the rôle of boss banker—Fear.

Washington has reports indicating that adverse business conditions are playing a profound part in Japan's internal and external affairs. Inflation following loss of the gold standard quickly subsided, commodity prices have steadily declined, bond prices are weaker, the drop in raw silk increases the distress of the farmers. Economic strain added to military campaigns and political upheaval has given Japan its gravest difficulties—the fighting of battles on three separate though not unrelated fronts.

Mare Island Navy Yard sees Capt. Henry M. Gleason, U. S. N. Ret., once its Chief Naval Constructor, show ships how to save fuel in tight times. He does it with two inventions that reduce frictional drag. A new anti-fouling paint slicks the ship's bottom so that water can't hold it back. A jacket of Para rubber on the propeller blades down to the hubs minimises the energy required to drive them. Captain Gleason establishes the meat in a salty saying of the sea—A wise skipper steers a willing ship.

Italy stages an imposing reception for Turkish Premier Ismet Pasha and Foreign Minister Tewfik Rushdi Bey. It appears intent on showing them a better time than they had in Soviet Russia. The Turkish officials, whether their visit has deep political significance or not, have a difficult task. They must show impartial friendship for two countries far from partial to each other.

California sees Stanford University prepare to graduate with honors a student who flunked. Dropped for failing a major course and trying to assimilate his disappointment, the student followed a rushing fire engine to the Carmel ocean beach. Nothing the firemen could devise could reach an exhausted boy out beyond huge breakers. The flunked student plunged through the surf, swam to the boy, supported and brought him back in a long struggle that proved his mastery of dynamic oceanography, his powers of mathematical calculation, his accuracy in logical deduction, his prowess in moral philosophy. Returning to Stanford for his books, he found himself a reinstated student, a campus hero. Alma Mater may add L. to his B.A. degree—identifying a Bachelor in the Art of Living.

Motor Transport Route Charted Over Sahara

By the Associated Press

Algiers

PRINCE SIXTE DE BOURBON, brother of former Empress Zita of Austria, has completed a 117-day motor trip through the Sahara and the jungles of equatorial Africa, charting a motor transport route from Tunis to Lake Tchad.

The trail will be used in connection with an air route, recently surveyed by Capt. Dieudonné Coste, French transatlantic flier.

Bankers Offer Plan to Build Civic Strength

Investment Men Point to Necessity for Sound Municipal Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25—Two sets of suggestions for the solution of municipal finance problems and local tax relief, given with a view to protecting the soundness of municipal investments, have benefited by the municipal securities committee of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, with a warning against certain remedies it considers unsound.

"The investing public is purchasing more municipal bonds than any other type of new underwritings," the report issued today declares, "and while defaults are still confined to comparatively few localities and the probability of eventual loss in most of these is remote, it is no time to be oblivious of new problems."

To municipalities, the following five recommendations are offered:

"Adoption of budgets embodying reduction of operating costs, based on the ability of the community to pay.

"Periodic review, during the year, of tax collections; to be followed by corresponding reduction in operating expenses.

"Postponement of proposed public improvements not absolutely necessary, where the debt or tax burden is substantial.

"Assurance of adequate income through the rejectment of prompt payment of current taxes by installments or discounts and enforcement of collection of delinquent taxes through adequate penalties.

"Relieving the tax burden on real estate through other forms of revenue."

Many of the problems of municipal finance, the report continues, could be offset by state legislation covering the following points:

"State supervision of municipal fiscal problems along the lines adopted by North Carolina.

"Relief of heavy burden of real estate taxes through special revenues, such as sales and excise taxes.

"Encouragement of prompt payment of taxes when due, through authority to prepay taxes at a discount or to pay current taxes by installments.

"A feasible plan for safeguarding public deposits in the light of the present banking situation, such as the Iowa plan of setting up a guarantee fund out of interest earnings on public deposits.

"Reasonable refunding privileges under proper supervision where heavy maturities are apt to be burdensome in the next few years.

"Adequate methods of limiting overlapping indebtedness and simplifying obsolete forms of local government."

Among measures considered to be unsound are any which would increase tax delinquency, lower requirements of security for public deposits, or add to the present debt by authorization of public improvements for unemployment relief.

Reich to Defend Justified Rights

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 25—Justified German interests in Memel and Danzig are to be "most emphatically" protected by the Reich Government against any nonpermissible attack, according to a statement by the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, before the Reichstag Foreign Affairs Committee, meeting during the Reichstag adjournment.

This portion of the Chancellor's private discussion with the committee is embodied in a resolution, introduced by the Center Party (Roman Catholic), adopted by the committee last night. In view of "incidents in Memel outraging the German people" it calls on the Reich Government to take "all protection and precaution to check any attempt at renewed violation of these rights and interests."

The committee passed two Fascist resolutions. One demands that the Government maintain with utmost vigor its stand for equality in armaments. The other calls on Germany to let the Polish Government know plainly that any attack on Danzig will be regarded as an attack on vital German interests.

FRANCE BOOSTS IMPORT USE

PARIS, May 25 (AP)—A decree published in the Official Journal today increased to 45 per cent the proportion of imported wheat which may be used by French millers in making flour.

NEW JAPANESE CABINET DRAWS ON ALL PARTIES

Premier Takes Over Foreign Office—Strong Figure at War Ministry

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 25—Acceptance by Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, veteran Minseito leader, of the Ministry of the Interior, completed the new non-party cabinet formed today by Viscount Makoto Saito. The complete cabinet, of which Viscount Saito will for the time being take over the Foreign Office, is as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Makoto Saito.

Minister of Finance, Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi.

Minister of Commerce, Baron Kumakichi Nakajima.

Minister of Colonies, Mr. Ryutaro Nagai.

Minister of Navy, Admiral Keisuke Okada.

Minister of Justice, Mr. Matsukichi Koyama.

Minister of Education, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama.

Minister of Railways, Mr. Chuzo Mitsuchi.

Minister of Home Affairs, Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto.

Minister of War, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi.

Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Funio Goto.

Minister of Communications, Mr. Hiroshi Minami.

The chief secretary of the cabinet will be Mr. Zensaburo Shibato.

General Hayashi, who becomes War Minister, is at present commander of the Korean garrison. It will be recalled that it was he who sent a mixed brigade to Manchuria last fall without awaiting the consent of the General Staff.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—The adverse trend in Japanese business reported to the Department of Commerce here is accepted as playing a profound rôle in political affairs at Tokyo.

China's Postal Strike Spreads To All Points

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, May 25—The nation-wide postal strike which began at Shanghai and spread to Tientsin and Peiping, has now brought in postal workers of Tsinanfu, Chengchow and Kaifeng, following the example of other workers at Swatow, Soochow, Hangchow and Foochow.

Postal employees at Tsingtao are expected to strike any moment, leaving virtually no points of consequence unaffected. Acting under instructions from the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, officials of the Chinese telegraph administration at Peiping declined to accept striker's telegrams, thereby cutting communications between the strikers of North China and those of Shanghai and other cities.

The authorities are seeking to devise a settlement formula, but so far have made no progress. The public is becoming irritated at the lack of mails, thereby alienating the sympathy which the strikers at first enjoyed. Foreign legations have declined to intervene, although the attitude of the strikers appeared to stiffen when dispatches indicated that the central government authorities were determined to break the strike as a violation of national laws forbidding government workers to form unions.

The strike thus far has not been accompanied by disorders in the Peiping area. The Peiping political council and also the Mayor, Mr. Chou Ta-wen, have urged the strikers to resume their duties without avail. Meanwhile attempts to form boards of mediation continue to be futile, since the strikers of North China insist that no independent settlement is possible without agreement between the Ministry of Communications and postal union headquarters in Shanghai. Speculation is rife regarding what will transpire in the last two days of the month, when 30 days' pay is due to the strikers and cannot be distributed because commissioners and accountants offices are closed.

SPRINGFIELD TO GET NEW RADIO STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25 — The Federal Radio Commission yesterday granted Mr. Albert S. Moffat, described here as a real estate, mining and motion picture promoter of Watertown, Mass., authority to build a new 100-watt broadcasting station in Springfield, Mass., to operate full time on 1420 kilocycles.

Transmitter and studios are to be located in a hotel at 70 Chestnut Street. It is expected the station will be in operation early next fall. The station is to be used for local community service.

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Secret Plan for War Machine Is Offered as Peace Argument

Engineer Seeks Government to Back Introduction of Idea at Geneva—Formula Would Destroy Nation in Few Minutes, Inventor Declares

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 25—All armament is obsolete today, according to Mr. Lester P. Barlow, industrial engineer of Stamford, Conn. Natural science, he says, can now unroll to the powers puzzling over disarmament clauses blue prints to show that a nation needs only a staff of engineers operating from remote and secret bases to accomplish the complete devastation of any area within three or four minutes, destroying property on so gigantic a scale as to ruin completely the credit structure of the attacked nation.

This is the final and unanswerable argument against war, according to Mr. Barlow, who is seeking governmental auspices under which to present at Geneva a military plan invented by him for large-scale and instantaneous destruction that will, he holds, persuade the nations of the futility of armament.

Mr. Barlow declared that "through the operation of devices assembled to form a highly coördinated plan" it would be possible to destroy the centers of an enemy nation 1000 miles away. This, he added, is a most conservative estimate of the range of operations, since the annihilation of Chicago would be possible under his plan from a point as far away as Paris.

Mr. Barlow refused to divulge the details of his plan until they shall have been revealed at Geneva. He described the secret bases as "highly mobile," and said that one of the more important features of the plan was already developed in this country and used in commerce. The telephone, the radio, and trainloads of crude oil—the latter not for incendiary purposes—figured in the operations, he said.

Mr. Barlow estimated it would cost approximately $6,000,000,000 to establish such an offensive system, and that it would be feasible only for a nation controlling vast natural resources. It would take the United States a year to set it up, he added.

"Nations will stop fighting only when war is seen to affect credit so widely that they can't afford it," Mr. Barlow continued. "I want to

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NATIONS AGREE TO 4 P. C. RATE ON DEBT TO U. S.

Accord to Be Signed at Washington Involves No New Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—Agreements to pay $252,000,000 under the moratorium refunding arrangement will be signed here by all European debtor nations within the next two or three weeks, it is anticipated.

Treasury officials believe all of the nations will soon agree to sign the contract which provides for payments at 4 per cent, spread over 10 years. The first payment would be made two years from now.

Two small countries, Finland and Greece, have already signed the agreement, it was announced. Negotiations are under way with other countries and reports from abroad say that Great Britain has agreed to take the lead among the major European powers by consenting to sign.

When the details of the moratorium were worked out last summer, it was tentatively agreed that the interest rate should be 3 per cent. Congress, however, deemed the rate too low and raised it to 4 per cent. It has taken approximately five months to get the debtors to sign at the new rate.

Officials here regard the signing as merely a routine conclusion of an agreement reached last summer. Some of the debtors, it seems, however, are not especially desirous of concluding the formal agreement. The negotiations have been conducted largely by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and it is in his office that the foreign diplomats will sign.

Negotiations Implement Arrangements Adopted In Hoover Moratorium

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25—Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today that instructions had been sent to the British Ambassador at Washington to sign the agreement for repayment of amounts suspended in respect to the British war debt under the Hoover moratorium. This, he explained, was in accordance with the London conference agreement of last August under which the amounts so suspended were to be repaid in 10 equal units as from July, 1933, with interest. Sir John's announcement adds no new factor to the war debt arrangement between the two countries.

The negotiations about to be consummated simply implement the understanding upon which the Hoover moratorium all along has been based and assure the United States that Britain continues to intend to honor its liability in this respect.

As it is understood here, the arrangement has nothing to do with the question of the resumption of war debt payments in future years, which is not likely to be reopened from this side until after the Lausanne conference on reparations.

All that has been done has been to define the moratorium on a business basis and fix 4 per cent as the interest rate to be added on outstanding installments. These installments are to be repaid in annual sums of about £3,000,000, extending over 10 years.

The only considerable difference between this arrangement and that reached last August by the experts' conference here upon inter-European debts suspended under the Hoover plan, concerns the rate of interest to be charged. That for inter-Europe debts is 1 per cent lower than now proposed for the Anglo-American settlement.

At the European experts' conference the German Government pointed out that its acceptance of the arrangement decided upon was not to prejudice the question of its future capacity to pay and it is understood that the same reservation applies to the present Anglo-American agreement.

DEMOCRATS PUT RELIEF POLICY BEFORE SENATE

Support Bond Issue for Public Works Against Hoover's Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25 — A $2,300,000,000 national relief and construction bill was laid before the Senate today by the special Democratic relief committee with the full approval of the Democratic steering committee and the Senate members of the Democratic policy committee.

Following presentation of the measure to those groups Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, chairman of the Democratic relief committee, brought the bill to the Senate with the declaration that it will fulfill the twofold purpose of assisting the states to prevent hunger, and of helping to bring about a resumption of employment and revival of trade.

Representing a carefully worked out compromise between various Democratic programs, the measure starts on its legislative course with the promise of unanimous party support enhanced by the certain approval of the Progressive element among the Republicans. Presidential opposition to its public works construction feature is the only serious obstacle which has appeared in its path to date.

Three Major Provisions

Provisions of the bill are divided into three major items, as follows:

First, $300,000,000 is made available, under the existing borrowing powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, for the purpose of making advances to the states for relief to the destitute.

Second, $1,500,000,000 is made available to the R. F. C. under authorization for additional borrowing. Of this sum $40,000,000 is to aid in financing agricultural exports. The balance is to finance self-liquidating construction projects of public, semipublic and private character. This would include public revenue producing projects, housing and slum clearance projects by limited dividend corporations and such private enterprises as tunnels, docks, waterworks and similar projects.

Third, $500,000,000 is made available for the construction of previously authorized federal permanent improvements. This construction is to be financed by a 25-year bond issue and sinking fund, the bonds to be issued as needed to pay for the projects as they progress.

Solid Vote in Committee

The bill was reported to the Senate with the unanimous approval of all five members of the special Democratic relief committee which consists, besides Senator Wagner, of Senators Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas; Thomas J. Walsh of Montana; Key Pittman of Nevada, and Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio.

Senator Wagner, in presenting the measure, devoted himself particularly to meeting the objections of President Hoover to the public works construction feature. In all other respects the measure is in substantial harmony with President Hoover's own program for relief.

The New York Senator said President Hoover's objections to the public works feature were based on a misapprehension as to their nature and on the belief that they would undermine the security of government bonds.

He contended that the bond issue for this purpose would, on the contrary, provide the soundest type of Government credit since the funds would be used for permanent investment in government. He maintained they would be of the same nature as the debentures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

ERSKINE TO PAY $732,008

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—A ruling that Mr. Albert Russel Erskine, president of the Studebaker Corporation, at South Bend, Ind., must pay $732,008 deficiency income tax was handed down yesterday by the board of tax appeals

POLING ASSERTS HOOVER IS FIRM FOR PROHIBITION

Head of Allied Forces Says His Confidence in President Is Unshaken

Possibility that President Hoover would favor resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the electorate was emphatically rejected by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

Speaking this noon at the Boston City Club as head of a contingent of a group of public speakers called the Allied Campaigners who are arranging a nation-wide tour of the United States in the interests of prohibition, Dr. Poling said:

"I accept no statement which indicates that President Hoover has consented to a wet plank. My confidence in the President is unshaken. Furthermore I believe most party leaders are aware that a moist plank would automatically destroy the enthusiasm of the drys for the party which sponsored it. I refuse to consider the possibility of a third party, because I believe such a contingency will not become necessary."

Dr. Poling, whose speech started the wheels moving toward the formation of a local unit of Allied Citizens, explained that more than 1,000,000 voters have already been enrolled and organized into local units of Allied Citizens. He pointed out that the campaign "which began in depression" was moving forward upon a "rising tide of determined enthusiasm," until it has assumed proportions without precedent in the history of the temperance reform. He was downright in his prediction that the sentiment emanating from the organization would have a powerful influence upon the political conventions in June.

Referring to the use of the word "resubmission" as a camouflage for "referendum," he declared that it was another attempt of the wets to confuse the issue.

"We are opposed to the so-called national referendum, because under the Constitution such a referendum is impossible, besides being repugnant to the spirit of the Constitu-

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Traffic by Air Over Atlantic Held Possible

ROME, May 25 (AP)—Regular airplane traffic over the north Atlantic already is possible on one route and over the south Atlantic on two, the transoceanic fliers of all nations, who are holding a convention here, agreed today.

They set forth their conviction in a formal resolution, which declared that the best north Atlantic route was via Greenland and Iceland. The south Atlantic routes considered most favorable are from Bolama, Portuguese Guinea, to Natal, Brazil, and St. Louis, Senegal, to Natal, with the Cape Verde Islands as a further alternative.

The fliers definitely rejected the direct route from Ireland to Newfoundland as well as the Azores and Bermuda routes. They called upon the governments to coöperate more closely in providing weather reports. Two commissions were appointed by the conference, one to study north Atlantic flying and the other south Atlantic.

"The Ireland-to-Newfoundland route seems impracticable with present equipment," the north Atlantic commission reported. "This will be desirable in the future, however, owing to the fact that it is the shortest distance from continent to continent and there are good organization and facilities at both landing points."

Premier Mussolini decided today to donate to Hungary an airplane similar to the "Justice for Hungary" in which Capt. George Endres and Capt. Julius Bittay, Hungarian fliers, crashed here last Saturday.

The Premier will give $5000 to the family of Endres and $2500 to Bittay's family, and a marble column will be erected at Littorio Field.

Enter Mr. Robot, Supersalesman

CHICAGO, May 25 (AP)—Introducing Mr. Robot, the super orator and salesman, who never stutters or forgets and whose tongue never makes a disastrous slip.

He is the new mechanical talking man invented by Mr. William Hutter, chief engineer of a Fort Wayne (Ind.) radio concern, and exhibited today in connection with the Radio Manufacturers' Association's convention.

There's no escaping Mr. Robot's sales talks, said Mr. Hutter. The moment a visitor enters the exhibition room and passes a sensitive photoelectric cell, the talking apparatus concealed within the mechanical man is brought to life.

With untiring vigor the robot not only gives a sales talk, but demonstrates each talking point. And, Mr Hutter says, Mr. Robot can deliver university lectures and political speeches without extra effort.

CANADA REFUSES UTILITY INQUIRY

OTTAWA, May 25 (AP)—The Canadian Government yesterday refused demands in the House of Commons for an investigation into the Beauharnois Power Corporation or to take over operation of the vast power and navigation project under a federal hydroelectric commission.

The Speaker ruled a motion embodying the two proposals out of order.

Oh, Boy! This Beats Huck Finn's Outfit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THERE is a rare atmosphere of romance in an enterprise that will shortly push off from Auckland for the East. Half a dozen young men, former pupils of a leading secondary school, are manning an old auxiliary ketch, called the Water Lily, of 42 tons, and plan to go to the East, and probably on to England.

The voyagers do not seem to have any definite object in their cruise. It will probably be a leisurely progress through the Pacific to Singapore and India, with England via Africa as an ultimate goal.

Chinese Start Harbin Drive On Wide Front

Biggest Campaign of Whole Conflict Launched in Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 25—A military campaign exceeding in extent and violence any previous phase of the present conflict is now proceeding in North Manchuria, according to Chinese official and independent sources. Gen. Ma Chan-shan, one of the leaders against the Japanese in Manchuria, telegraphed that he personally directed a battle 15 miles northwestward of Harbin, which drove the Japanese out of Hulan and severed Japanese communications between Harbin and Tsitsihar.

Gen. Shigeru Honjo, the Japanese commander, arriving Tuesday, directed a counter offensive, which recaptured Hulan, but General Ma still holds the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The sound of gunfire kept Harbin residents awake last night, and it was still audible today.

The Japanese general offensive started Tuesday. It was intended to scatter half a dozen Chinese armies coöperating in the campaign. All the Japanese airplanes are now participating, with portions of two divisions brought from Shanghai. The strength of the Japanese forces exceeds those of any Sino-Japanese campaign, while General Ma claims that the combined armies under his direction number 90,000.

Russian concern has again been aroused by the fact that one Japanese contingent is approaching the Soviet border along the Sungari River. North Manchuria's trade and railway traffic has been completely suspended by the fighting.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 25—Harbin is virtually isolated following severance of traffic east and west on the south branches of the Chinese Eastern Railway during heavy fighting in various districts during the last 24 hours. Japanese state that when three Japanese columns enveloped 5000 of Gen. Ma Chan-shan's forces yesterday near Hulan, the guerillas fled northwestward in confusion after heavy fighting in which they lost heavily.

Changchun reports that 300 men of the Manchukuo peace preservation corps mutinied seizing considerable munitions, presumably intending to join Gen. Wang Te-ling's forces which are menacing the main line.

Turkish Statesmen Pay Visit to Rome

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, May 25—Important political and economic results are expected from the visit of Ismet Pasha and Tewfik Rushdi Bey, who arrived at Rome today for extended conversations with the Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, and Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister.

The visit is not purely one of courtesy, and opinion in diplomatic circles is that even more intimate collaboration between Italy and Turkey than that represented by the treaty of friendship concluded four years ago is sought by the Italian and Turkish statesmen.

Relations between Rome and Angora have become most cordial since settlement of minor differences concerning the small islands lying between the Antolian coast and the Ægean Islands. Informal negotiations are now in progress for completion of a commercial treaty between the two countries and it is expected that the present visit will mark further progress in these conversations.

PROGRESS REPORTED ON WATERWAY ISSUE

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Mr. Henry Allen, special counsel for the State Department in St. Lawrence waterway affairs, said after a White House conference yesterday he had told President Hoover that "fine progress" was being made toward the conclusion of a treaty with Canada concerning the project.

"One of these days," Mr. Allen said, "we are going to walk in here with a treaty on the St. Lawrence."

BERMUDA SERVICE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 25—A passenger service between Baltimore and Bermuda will be instituted by the Clyde-Mallory Line on June 25, Mr. G. H. Pouder, director of the Export and Import Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, announced today.

WALKER SAYS NO ONE PAID HIM $13,000

Says He Never Saw Man Said to Have Given Letter of Credit

NEW YORK MAYOR ENLIVENS INQUIRY

Denies Influencing Vote for Equitable Bus Franchise Although Favoring It

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—Mayor James J. Walker testified today before the Hofstadter Legislative Committee investigating city affairs that he never had heard of Mr. J. Allan Smith, bus company agent, who, previous witnesses had said, bought a $10,000 letter of credit the Mayor used to finance a European trip in 1927.

The Mayor on taking the stand had unhesitatingly signed a waiver of immunity.

A few days ago Mr. Richard R. Hunter, a banker, testified that Mr. Smith, who was a contact man for the Equitable Bus Corporation, bought the letter of credit for the Mayor 12 days after Mr. Walker had signed a contract giving the Equitable concern a franchise to operate buses in three of the city's boroughs.

Mr. Hunter said that the Mayor used up the letter of credit while abroad and overdrew it $3000, an amount which Mr. Smith also made good.

Denies Influencing Vote

The Mayor's testimony came at the end of the morning session of the Hofstader legislative committee which is investigating the city's affairs and before which Mayor Walker was called for the first time today to give an accounting of his stewardship as the city's chief executive.

Earlier in the testimony he denied that he had influenced members of the board of aldermen to vote for the Equitable franchise, but acknowledged that he approved of giving the contract to that company and had voted in favor of it.

In saying he had never heard of Mr. Smith, Mayor Walker added that he did not know Mr. Frank Fageol, one of the midwestern backers of the Equitable Bus Company and one of the men who has testified to hiring Mr. Smith to act as New York agent in negotiations for the franchise.

The hearing was in an uproar most of the morning, the Mayor jousting verbally with Judge Samuel Seabury, the committee's chief counsel, and Democratic members of the committee shouting objections to Judge Seabury's line of examination. The courtroom crowd frequently cheered the Mayor, laughed at, and occasionally hissed, remarks by committee members.

Walker Resents Question

The hearing had not gone far before a brief verbal tilt occurred between the Mayor and Judge Seabury, who, asking about the Equitable franchise, questioned the Mayor as to why he voted for it.

Q—"I ask you, Mr. Mayor, why you voted for the Equitable Bus franchise."

A—"Seabury, I don't think you have any more right to question an executive and cross-examine him on the official workings of his mind—any more than you have to question the Governor on an appointment or the President of the United States, but nevertheless—"

Applause drowned the rest of his remarks.

Judge Seabury asked him again and Mr. Walker replied:

"I can only repeat what I said before, that I voted for the Equitable franchise because it provided an initial 5-cent fare, which I have consistently advocated."

"What was the financial support you understood the Equitable to have?" Judge Seabury asked him.

Mayor Walker said he remembered representatives of J. S. White & Co. appearing at a hearing and stating they were prepared to back the Equitable company to the extent of $20,000,000 and could back it to the extent of $1,000,000,000 if necessary.

Mr. Seabury asked Mr. Walker if he ever saw the late Anson W. Burchard, at that time vice-president of General Electric Company, or a written statement that Mr. Burchard was going to finance the Equitable company.

"I never saw any such statement, and I never saw Mr. Burchard in my life," Mr. Walker replied. "The only thing I know is that the J. S. White Company, known all over the world, was willing to back the Equitable Bus Company."

Mayor Twits Judge

Judge Seabury asked Mayor Walker if it was not the White Management Company, not the J. S. White Company, that offered to back the Equitable.

"They were the same thing," he replied.

Senator Dunnigan read into the record a letter purporting to be from J. S. White & Co., Inc., to the Board of Estimate, dated May 27, 1928, describing the organization of the company and its subsidiaries and giving a list of its affiliated banks. The letter stated the White Management Company was a subsidiary of J. S. White & Co. The letter, signed by Mr. J. H. Pardee, president, gave assurance the company was able to finance the bus proposition.

Judge Seabury asked Mayor Walker if he had not known there

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SHARP LIMITS TO IMPLEMENTS OF WAR FAVORED

Unitarians Urge Abolishment of All Offensive Armament

Abolition of offensive armament and sharp limitation of other implements of war were advocated in a resolution adopted at the 107th annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association at Tremont Temple yesterday. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to the chairmen of the national political party committees with a request that they incorporate in their platforms the ideals expressed.

The Unitarians requested "adherence to the World Court, consultation with other nations when any violation of the Kellogg Pact is threatened, continued participation in the work of the League of Nations, drastic limitation of armaments by international agreement including the abolition of all offensive weapons, protection of the property of nationals in foreign countries by pacific means only, refusal to recognize land acquired in violation of the Pact of Paris, a drastic reduction of our own military and naval budgets, and participation of our Government in a conference to solve the economic problems of the world."

By an overwhelming vote a resolution indorsing the Cutting bill also was adopted. Under this bill it would be unnecessary for a person to pledge armed service in the time of war in applying for citizenship in this country. Others were tabled, one to petition Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California for the release of Tom Mooney and another urging self-government for India.

The Association also indorsed a recent report on a federation of Unitarian and Universalist denominations into a "Free Church of America."

Today the Unitarian Anniversary Week continued with the forty-second annual meeting of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women in Tremont Temple. The Rev. Berkeley B. Blake of Berkeley, Calif., and the Rev. Horace Westwood of Boston addressed the meeting.

Dr. Blake urged that care be taken that present economy measures in churches be of the right kind. Practice drastic economy in nonessentials, he said, but be more liberal than ever in those things which are essential.

At the public meeting of the Young People's Religious Union in the Arlington Street Church last night, Mr. Dana McL. Greely, president of the union, said: "The church, with its creative power, with its moral conscience, must be the savior of the world. It can be such a savior only if it remains, throughout its years, young and filled with new promise, new courage, new vision."

Prof. Harold E. B. Speight of Dartmouth College also spoke in favor of youth in religion, saying that if the churches and religious endeavors want a future as well as a noble history, they should ask youth "what they think, what they believe in, what they need, what they want."

Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, executive secretary of the Massachusetts child labor committee, was reelected president of the Unitarian Laymen's League yesterday by the governing council. Mr. Henry D. Sharpe, treasurer; Miss Ival McPeak, secretary, and Mr. Malcolm C. Rees, administrating vice-president, also were reelected.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Tube Extension Plans in House

Extension of rapid transit subway facilities at an estimated cost of $40,400,000 was approved by the Metropolitan Transit Council in a report submitted to the House of Representatives, yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

Two subway routes are proposed, one to begin at the junction of South Huntington and Huntington Avenues and follow through to Stuart Street, thence to Columbus Avenue, underneath the Common and Beacon Hill to the East Boston tunnel and then by new construction to Day Square, East Boston.

The other subway line would start in Brighton beyond Harvard Street and connect with the Governor Square route to run to a point near the North Station, thence by new construction to Davis Square, Somerville, and then to a terminal in Arlington or North Cambridge. A hearing will be held on the proposed constructions Thursday morning.

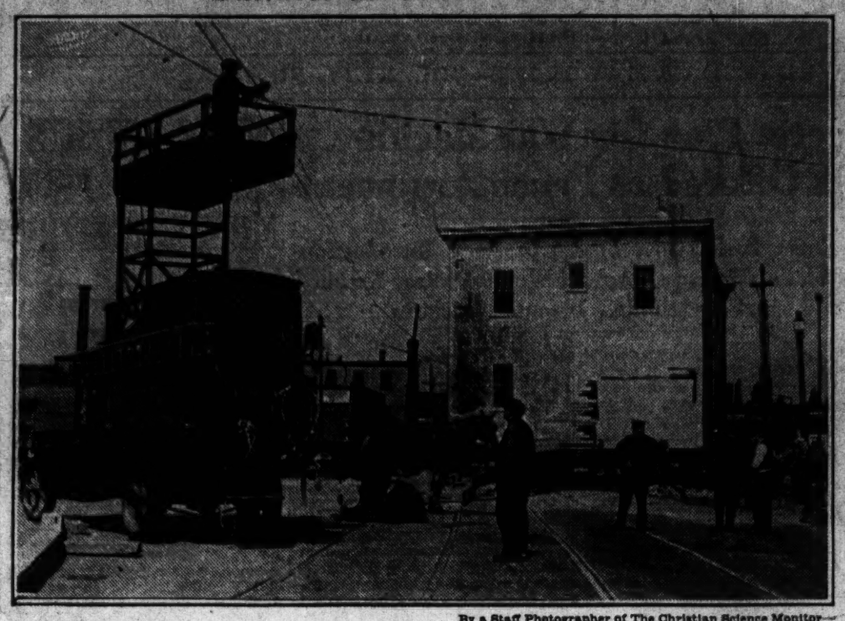
Two bills were vetoed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, yesterday, one calling for reimbursement to John Risko for a purse forfeited in a professional boxing bout, the other providing for the payment of $25 to Leon J. Allen of Upton for a bicycle stolen from him by a state ward. Both of these bills establish dangerous precedents, the Governor declared, the boxing bill setting the State up as a super-referee, he said.

HARVARD MEN RECEIVE HONORS

Thirty-one new members were inducted last night into the Harvard Chapter of Sigma Xi, national honor society analogous in the field of natural science to Phi Beta Kappa in the humanities. Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, Draper medalist in astronomy for this year, and two undergraduates, Mr. Garrett Birkhoff '32 and Mr. Paul M. Zoll '32, the first to be so elected to membership, were admitted.

Mr. Birkhoff of Cambridge, Massachusetts goes to Cambridge University, England, next fall as one of the two holders of Henry Fellowships. He is the son of Prof. G. D. Birkhoff of the mathematics department at Harvard, and is himself in the field of mathematics; Mr. Zoll is concentrating in psychology. Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory and president of the Harvard Chapter of Sigma Xi presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker, Dr. Robert I. Lee, Fellow of Harvard College.

Business as Usual—Climb In



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Firm Wastes No Time While Building Is Moved to New Site. It Is Shown Here at Intersection of Massachusetts Avenue and Southampton Street.

Exhibits to Reveal History of Writing

An exhibit showing the development of writing, both shorthand and longhand, over the period of the world's history, will be an outstanding feature of the annual visiting day of the Boston Clerical School to be held tomorrow.

Students dressed in period costumes will demonstrate the various exhibits, which will include a reproduction of the world's oldest writing, which is a prehistoric linear script from ancient Crete. Old Egyptian writing instruments, a specimen of papyrus containing Hieratic writing, parchment containing Merovingian writing, Roman wax tablets, and various implements used in shorthand, also will be shown.

Several old typewriters dating as far back as 1878 will be shown, as well as old duplicating machines and multigraphs. In addition, writing materials used during the Revolutionary War period and some original records kept during that time also will be exhibited.

COLLEGE DECLARES STUDY DIVIDENDS

A dividend was "declared" yesterday at the Boston University art department when Miss Virginia White of New York City, retiring president of the student body, distributed, in the form of scholarships, the $100 balance in the student treasury to four high-ranking students.

The department is being closed at the end of the present term because of lack of endowment. Mr. Jerome Donovan of Cambridge, Miss Mary Stacknis of Nashua, N. H., Mr. Gerald Milliken of Woodford, Maine, and Miss Lydia Antonelli of Revere received the scholarships.

TRADE GOES ON WHILE OFFICE CHANGES SITE

Even Telephone Service Is Continued as Building Rolls to New Location

Business is not so bad after all.

At least one Boston concern could not find time to close its offices while the building that housed them was being moved a half a mile. Not even the telephone service has been disconnected. Mail comes in daily as the building goes on its way. Workers go out to lunch from one place and go back to another.

It all came about when the city of Boston decided to take over a site occupied by the Curtis & Pope Lumber Company, at Massachusetts Avenue and Albany Street, for the erection of a new unit of the Boston City Hospital. Mr. George F. Cobb, president of the lumber company, decided that it would be cheaper to move the offices to the new location rather than to raze the building and erect a new one.

He also decided that his entire office force might just as well come along with the building en route to its new home. Arrangements were made with the telephone company to give continuous service while the moving operations were going on. Linemen stand atop the moving structure and feed out the wires as each foot of ground is covered. Providing telephone service while a building is being moved is believed to be a new venture in the field of telephony.

All kinds of problems have been overcome in moving the building. Steps leading to the main office door have been put on wheels and they roll merrily along with the building. Trolley wires have been pulled away but service is maintained by shuttle lines. Traffic continues with little delay and even two pieces of fire apparatus roared by the maze of ropes, piles, tracks and other moving equipment this morning without interruption.

But of all the attractions that cause hundreds of bystanders to watch the progress of the building daily, none is more interesting or more important than the lone horse attached to the windlass that pulls the structure inch by inch. Proudly he goes round and round, stepping over tiers of pulleyed ropes, stopping upon a command, starting upon another.

The office force finds little change in the routine of daily work. Telephones ring constantly, typewriters click, and customers call. With the exception of an occasional bumpety-bump as the building slides from a roller, the workers hardly know they are in a moving structure.

About 600 feet have been covered each day since the moving operations began last Monday. By Saturday afternoon, the building will be upon its new foundation, according to Mr. Cobb.

METHODISTS PLEDGE ALLIANCE TO DRYS

COLUMBUS, O., May 25 (AP)—An offer of its entire resources in the battle over prohibition was made to the Anti-Saloon League yesterday by the general conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

In offering its services, the conference voiced the opinion that defeat of the league would threaten the life of prohibition in the United States.

Boston Division Holds Observance Of Victoria Day

The Boston division of the Victoria League, sole branch outside of the British Empire, entertained yesterday afternoon at the University Club to observe May 24, known throughout the United Kingdom as "Victoria Day."

Miss Gwendoline Hamilton, president of the Boston branch, introduced Mr. A. Bertram de Mille of Simmons College, who spoke on "Some Aspects of Victorianism." Among other things, Mr. de Mille criticized the attitude which the present age holds toward the Victorian era; he also stressed aspects of that period which might be followed to advantage by moderns. The American and English national anthems were sung.

The Victoria League, whose purpose is the promoting of closer union between British subjects in different parts of the world, was founded in 1901 by British men and women in memory of Queen Victoria. It was primarily established to perpetuate the memory of British soldiers who fought in the Boer War.

The Boston branch was started by Mme. de Sumichrast, a Canadian from Halifax, N. S., to cultivate friendly relations between the people of the United States and the mother country. The league coöperates with other bodies whose members are British subjects in promoting good will and sharing in the works of their fellow countrymen throughout the world.

Need of Financial News And Reports Urged by Hogate

The protection of a republican form of government lies in the information and knowledge available to the public, Mr. Kenneth C. Hogate, vice-president and general manager of Dow, Jones & Co., Inc., publishers of the Wall Street Journal, said in discussing the gathering and distribution of financial news before the Advertising Club of Boston yesterday.

"The protection of the public in making financial commitments lies in the availability of accurate and prompt financial reports and news," the financier declared. "Beyond this point an investor must make his own decisions. There can be no system of government developed to make citizenship easy, nor in finance can there be any substitute for intelligent study and decision based upon individual initiative and responsibility."

Mr. Hogate said that there was no major field of endeavor so little understood as the field of financial operations. "Periodically in our national history," he continued, "there have arisen occasions when nothing that we had previously purchased was worth what we paid for it."

The speaker called finance an ultra-sensitive industry because of the many factors that affect, temporarily or permanently, the outlook for securities. Financial news may be considered under two broad classifications—the factual and the creative, he went on. Under the first category are dividends, earnings reports, meetings, court decisions, etc. Under the second comes the analytical and interpretive field.

LYNN HARBOR GETS FUNDS

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP)—Allotment of $92,000 for general maintenance of Lynn harbor, Mass., was made yesterday by the War Department.

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More Than 1,000,000 Meals a Week Tonight's Evening Special Two fried pork chops, cole slaw, potatoes, rolls and butter....25c Waldorf Huntington Avenue Across the Park 1070 Boylston Street BOSTON A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

NEW ENGLAND STORAGE WAREHOUSE CO. 32 George St., Roxbury HOUSEHOLD GOODS STORED HIGhlands 9370 "Cold Storage for Rugs"

Stone Marten Scarfs 2 Skin Natural Made in our own workrooms, finest quality, beautiful color. Specially priced at 59.50 Cold storage for furs—Goods called for and delivered—Complete insurance coverage. Repairs and remodels now at lowest summer prices. Phone Liberty 3684. W. Nespor Inc. 59 Temple Place, Boston

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BOSTON	26 West Street	Han. 8126
BOSTON	608 Beacon Street	Ken. 3838
WINCHESTER	17 Church Street	Win. 0528
LEXINGTON	1711 Mass. Avenue	Lex. 0441
CONCORD	Main Street	Con. 0784-W
AYER	408 Main Street	Ayer 63

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BOSTON

Memorial Wreaths A fitting Remembrance

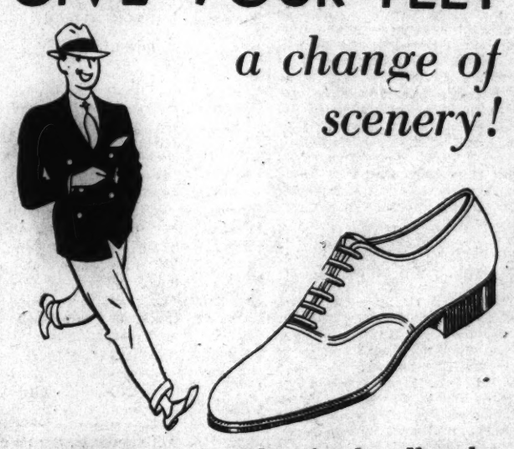
An 18-inch wreath of imported flowers in any of the following eight combinations: Dahlias and white roses, pink roses, lilies and sweet peas, dahlias, orchids, lavender chrysanthemums, lavender or white dahlias, pink camellias. $1.50

20-inch wreaths (6 combinations of flowers)	$2.00
22-inch wreaths (6 combinations of flowers)	$2.95
16-inch wreaths (8 combinations of flowers)	$1.00
Baskets with any of 6 combinations of flowers	$1.00
Floral sprays (8 combinations of flowers)	$1.00
Floral cross (2 combinations of flowers)	$1.00
Baby wreaths (2 combinations of flowers)	$1.00

Special Display—"Out in the Garden" Mail or phone orders filled—call HUBbard 2700 THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

Nu-Bone Regardless of how stout your figure, we can give you graceful lines emphasizing the waistlines and becoming curves that are so desirable today. The garment featuring diaphragm control is excellent as an all in one garment. Nu-Bone Corset Shop Suite 750, Little Building BOSTON Telephone HANcock 1613 Custom Corsets and Belts—boned with the famous NU-BONE woven wire stay.

TASTE Its Pure Fruit Flavor Pour a bit of ZAREX into a glass, then fill with ice water or ginger ale. Lift this drink to your lips and taste its real fruit flavor. Instantly you sense its purity and wholesomeness—and you know why it is so popular. Delightful, too, as a flavorer for punch. 8 fruit flavors — Orange, Punch, Lemon and Lime, Raspberry, and Strawberry. A jug makes a gallon. Order by mail, satisfaction guaranteed. 1 case (six pint jugs) postpaid $1.80. Specify flavor. "ZAREX," South Boston, Mass. ZA-REX Fruit Juice Syrup

GIVE YOUR FEET a change of scenery!  Get into your vacation today—feet first. Not only do your feet deserve first consideration (they've taken all the hard knocks of pavement pounding, haven't they?)—but a complete change of "scenery" on your feet will give the whole world a new hue. Here's the Walk-Over NEWPORT in all-white genuine buckskin. Lighter, flexible, closer trimmed soles—cool, smart-looking. As easygoing on your feet as a well-kept putting green. Custom grade $8.50. WALK-OVER Shoes for Men and Women GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY Campello, Brockton, Mass. Agencies in all principal cities and towns of the United States and in 75 foreign countries.

WALK-OVER SHOES GEO. E. KEITH BRITISH STORES, Ltd. Main Office, 372 Oxford Street, LONDON, W 1 Mayfair 0551

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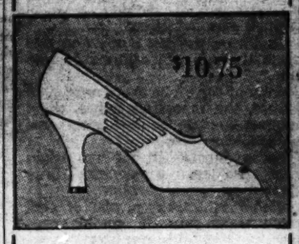
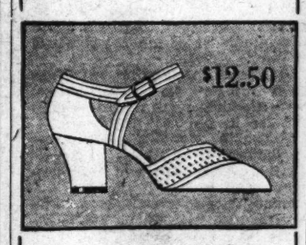
Walk-Over Shoes Are Advertised Internationally in The Christian Science Monitor

You're Fashion-Right in Shoes of WHITE

 $10.75

No. B-2054. A stunning pump of fine white kid. Side treatment is as unusual as is the budget price of $10.75

 $12.50

No. B-3956. The tailored sandal of fine white buckskin. Inlay is of open mesh. Correct with tailored sport clothes.

$15.50

No. B-2454. A dressy afternoon sandal of white kid. One of the best-looking Summer shoes in our shops!

Usual Thayer McNeil Quality at 1932 Prices!

THAYER McNEIL 47 Temple Place 414 Boylston Street BOSTON Brookline and Wellesley

WINSHIP —after 33 years on Summer St.

Winship to CLOSE the Summer St. Store (Boylston St. Store Remains Open)

$100,000 of fine LUGGAGE to be turned into cash at once Savings all the way up to 1/2 or more

Women's Smart, New Hand Bags Regularly $6 to $11.50 $2.95 Were $5 to $20; Now $1.85 to $4.85 Higher priced bags reduced without regard to cost

Men's Fine Gladstone Bags Regularly $14.50 $9.85 Others were $17.50 to $67.50 Now $11.85 to $49.50

Wardrobe Hat Boxes Regularly $10.00 $3.95 Others were $10 to $42.50, Now $6.85 to $27.85

Men's Zipper Dressing Cases Regularly $5 or more $2.95 Others were $8 to $20 Now $3.85 to $9.85

Hundreds of Others Including Women's Travel Cases, and Overnight Cases, Umbrellas, Trunks, Men's Bill Folds, etc.

NOTE

We do not expect to retire from business, but we find it no longer feasible to operate two stores, and since there is no storage space in the Boylston Street store, we must sacrifice our Summer Street stocks, including showcases, tables, etc., at once.—W. W. Winship, Pres.

All Sales Final

WINSHIP For Sale Only at 71 Summer St. BOSTON

WOMAN DRAFTS FARM PROGRAM FOR CANADIANS

Miss Macphail Tells Parliament of Heavy Burdens on Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 25—Declaring that the farmers, who make up 47 per cent of the population of Canada, were shouldering more than their proper share of the trade recession, Miss Agnes Macphail, Progressive, yesterday proposed the following measures:

National control and regulation of credit and currency; a measure of controlled inflation, having for its object the increase in commodity prices, and as a first step toward this end bring currency to par with the pound sterling.

A substantial reduction of farm indebtedness and interest rates; financial assistance in establishing processing plants under farmer control.

International agreements on establishment of an export marketing board; permission to farmer cooperative selling organizations to import goods received in other countries in exchange for Canadian agricultural products without the imposition of customs or dumping duty.

Relieving the farmer of some of the indirect taxation and substituting heavier direct taxation based on the ability to pay.

In advocating these measures, Miss Macphail said that conditions of prosperity would never return to Canada until the farmers had been rescued from virtual bankruptcy.

Removal of the 3 per cent excise tax on all imports emanating from British countries as a good will gesture on Empire Day was urged upon the Government by Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader. He thought that raising the excise tax would have a serious effect upon inter-Empire trade and reduce revenue and that the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. N. Rhodes, had an opportunity to set an example to the rest of the dominions by removing it from the tariff.

Mr. Rhodes asserted that he was at one with Mr. King on the matter of encouraging trade within the Empire, but that this tax was purely a revenue raiser, and was considered to be in its present form the most equitable and the least burdensome.

A bill establishing the Waterton Glacier International Peace Park received third reading in the House yesterday. The park will include the United States Glacier National Park and the Canadian Waterton Lakes National Park on the Alberta boundary, and is intended to commemorate permanently the peace and good will that has long existed between the two countries. The United States Government has already passed a bill to the same effect.

W.C.T.U. Issues Convention Call With Dry Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill., May 25—Reaffirming its "unflinching stand for the letter and spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment," the National W. C. T. U. through its general officers today sent out a call for the fifty-seventh annual convention of the organization at Seattle, Wash., Aug. 12 to 18.

Among questions to be decided at the convention, the call states, are the W. C. T. U. policy during the campaign, plans for furthering the work of law observance and plans for continuation of the educational program.

"We are confident," the call continues, "that the masses of American women are not deceived by wet propaganda but that intuitively the women, aroused to the necessity for home protection, will rally as a mighty army of defense against the return of the legalized liquor traffic.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes that national prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic; we believe that personal total abstinence is essential to the proper observance of the Eighteenth Amendment, that the Government should be supported in its efforts to enforce the law; we believe that by increasing observance and better enforcement we will increase the benefits from prohibition and diminish the evils that have their source in violation of the law; we believe that nothing short of repeal and freedom from every restraint will satisfy either the liquor traffic or its supporters."

Stresemann's Aims Questioned

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French Critics See Proof in His Memoirs That Briand's Confidence Was Misplaced

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

Publication of the papers of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister who worked for some years in cooperation with Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister, for an amelioration of the relations of their respective countries, and who was perhaps the principal author of the Locarno pacts, has been criticized in France as furnishing proof of Dr. Stresemann's real objective.

That objective, it is discovered with affected surprise, was the liberation of Germany from the disabilities imposed upon it by the Versailles Treaty. Those who were always opposed, more or less openly, to M. Briand's policy of rapprochement, appear to be delighted with this indorsement of their views, however much they may deplore the supposed aberration of French policy. Even those who supported M. Briand prefer, for the most part, to remain silent in face of the accusation that M. Briand was misled as to German intentions.

It is difficult to understand this attitude. Surely it is not a revelation that is made. Surely it was known to all intelligent Frenchmen, including M. Briand, that Dr. Stresemann was interested in the welfare of Germany. It would have been strange if his primary purpose had not been the good of his country, and it is therefore incomprehensible that his notes should be found "sensational."

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In effect, Dr. Stresemann changed those German tactics which consisted in making a frontal attack on the treaties and in stirring up resentment in France. He clearly saw that much more was to be obtained by friendly cooperation with M. Briand than by perpetual antagonism. M. Briand, on his side, believed that the true interest of France, as well as of Europe, would be best forwarded by some rapprochement with Germany.

Both these statesmen encountered the attacks of their own compatriots who were apparently unaware that give and take is one of the rules of international affairs. German nationalists disliked Dr. Stresemann's accommodating manner. They would have preferred him to be rude. They would have wished him to refuse to work with France.

French nationalists, on the other hand, were suspicious of any concessions which improved the Franco-German situation—though these concessions were dictated by the facts and by the opinion of the world. So it came about that both Dr. Stresemann and M. Briand were regarded as antipatriotic when in reality they were both serving their country with a single eye.

Many of the former German critics of Dr. Stresemann now do justice to his strategy, even though they think that another kind of strategy is called for today. But the French critics of M. Briand sadly profess to see in the Stresemann memoirs the confirmation of their conviction that Dr. Stresemann was, first and foremost, a good German—an accusation that Dr. Stresemann would never have denied.

★ ★ ★

Put in plain terms, the grievances of certain Frenchmen are that France was induced to make considerable concessions to Germany, and that Germany did not carry out the implied bargain. The major concessions of France are three in number. First, there is the drastic reduction of reparation demands. Second, there is the cessation of control over German military organization. Third, there is the evacuation of the Rhineland.

The counterpart, as expected, to these concessions may also be put under three heads. First, in consideration of the reduction of reparations demands Germany should have paid the agreed sums cheerfully; whereas in fact payments have been suspended altogether and may be abandoned. Second, in return for the cessation of control Germany tacitly undertook to observe strictly the military conditions; whereas in fact, quite apart from alleged evasions, Germany now presses for an equality of military rights with France. Third, in return for the removal of all forms of French coercion, it was anticipated that Germany would accept the territorial status; whereas in fact the campaign for the revision of treaties is now raging.

The German case, of course, is that the reduction of reparations, the cessation of control, and the evacuation of the Rhineland, were inevitable and were indeed belated. These means of repression were unjustifiable. Their abandonment should be unconditional. Germany is in no sense bound to waive other just demands out of gratitude. It is still entitled to ask for treaty revision, military equality, and the adjustment of payments—or non-payments—to economic realities. The two countries do not yet understand each other's viewpoint, and the publication of the Stresemann papers has revived the old controversy.

Lake Erie Fares Cut for Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 25—New low rates are expected to bring increased passenger and freight business for Lake Erie ship lines this summer, according to Mr. P. J. Swartz, general manager of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company. Scores who have never considered lake transportation are including it in their vacation plans, he says.

As a special holiday travel inducement, the C. & B. line is offering a round-trip rate of $2 from Cleveland to Port Stanley, Canada, leaving Saturday, May 28 and returning the same day, or leaving Monday, May 30, and returning the same day. A round-trip rate of $3 will be charged for an excursion leaving Saturday and returning Monday.

The C. & B. line also announces it will continue this year its all-expense personally conducted tours of the Great Lakes district, but at lower rates. These trips, which include Niagara Falls, and eastern Canada, start from Cleveland and Buffalo and take from two to 10 days. Regular fares also have been reduced substantially, Mr. Swartz states.

1927—Knew No English; 1932—Out High School

PITTSBURGH, May 25 (AP)—Five years ago Miss Katherine Monori came to America from Budapest. She was unable to speak a word of English. On the first day of school she knew two English words, "yes" and "no."

Last night she was graduated with second highest honors in a class of 271 from the Wilkinsburg High School and delivered the salutatory address on "Law Enforcement in America" with scarcely a trace of foreign accent.

"I did no more than any other person would have done in the American school system with such good teachers," Miss Monori said. She is 18.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mary Jane Boyd, New York, N. Y.
Robert D. Jones, Allentown, Penna.
Mrs. Washington Jester, Wilmington, Del.
Washington Jester, Wilmington, Del.
Myrtle F. Chamberlin, Grosse Point, Mich.
Helen C. Pray, Westfield, N. J.
Carolyn C. Pray, Westfield, N. J.

Casting Their First Votes

The Christian Science Monitor

ELECTIONS BEGIN IN PESHAWAR, INDIA

Villagers of Northwest Frontier Province Waiting for Polls to Open in First Steps to Self-Government.

SCIONS OF TRIBES CHOOSE COUNCIL IN INDIA'S PLAN

Northwest Frontier Province Initiates Policy of Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PESHAWAR, India—Descendants of tribes that once roamed this region went to 28 polling stations throughout the Northwest Frontier Province last month and cast votes for candidates to the first Legislative Council, which now assumes democratic control of the area.

Establishment of the council marks the implementation of proposals made at the Round Table Conference in London, which brings the province to the same governmental status as prevails in the other nine provinces of British India.

Extraordinary interest was shown in the elections, and broad success characterized their outcome, despite disorders in two of the 28 districts. Approximately 50 per cent of the electorate recorded their votes, a figure that is viewed with satisfaction by officials, who are mindful of the difficulties involved in introducing popular reforms among an illiterate people, who have heretofore been autocratically controlled.

The people of the province are known as Pathans, and they are kin to roving tribes which infest the borders of northern India. They are also allied with the people of the Punjab, a neighbor province.

Polling officials who were responsible for the introduction of reforms in the Punjab in 1920 supervised the election in the Northwest Frontier area. They say that the latest election was more generally successful than the one held in the Punjab when the reforms were first introduced there.

The chief problem involved in conducting the election was to deal with the illiteracy of the voters. Thousands of those who recorded their votes did so by means of a "color scheme." They voted for candidates whose names were printed either in blue or red. Secrecy of the ballot became impossible, as many voters asked the polling officers to mark the ballot papers.

At the same time the majority of the voters showed a shrewdness and knowledge of the voting system that implied patient coaching on the part of candidates and their agents, and most of the voters had definite opinions on the subject.

There is a general belief that the new Legislative Council will function with a genuine air of reality, in much the manner that prevails in the Punjab. The general attitude of the new council, also, will be one of coöperation with the existing Government of India.

Legion Commander Sees Profiteering In Veterans Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 25—Charging that the United States Government is "profiteering" at the expense of war veterans, Mr. Henry L. Stevens Jr., national commander of the American Legion, urged passage of bills lowering or eliminating the interest on adjusted service certificate loans and establishing pensions for war widows and their children, in an address here yesterday.

Speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Cook County council of the Legian, Mr. Stevens stated that the organization would stand firmly against any proposed governmental economy at the expense of the disabled veterans and characterized efforts in this direction as "perfectly outrageous."

The contention that the Government was "profiteering" had to do with the interest of 4½ per cent charged veterans, while the Government, he said, borrows the money at an interest of from 1 to 2⅝ per cent, thereby making about 2½ per cent profit.

As to the pensions desired for widows and children of veterans, Mr. Stevens said those of the World War are the only such dependents left by any war who have not received government care. He urged passage of the Rankin bill, which would provide $20 a month for the widow and $6 for each child.

Rate Bill Ordered

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Representative Isaac Bacharach (R.) of New Jersey has been directed by the House Ways and Means Committee to draft a bill fixing the interest charge on veterans' adjusted compensation loans at 4 per cent. The bill will be designed to lower the present government interest rate one-half per cent and prevent charges on loans to veterans which now run as high as 6 per cent.

ONTARIO PLANTING VAST NEW FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The planting of 70,000 young trees grown by the Ontario Government has commenced at St. Thomas, Ont. If possible at least 30,000 additional trees will be planted this spring. This will be the largest planting in this district. The trees include jack, white, red, and Scotch pine, silver, maple, elm, larch, white spruce and white cedar. Trained men are supervising the planting.

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Help Wanted!

••352

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WALKER SAYS NO ONE PAID HIM $13,000

(Continued from Page 1)

was no authorization from J. S. White & Co. to back the Equitable bus franchise.

"I do not know any such thing," Mayor Walker replied. "And until I hear it from Mr. Delaney, I won't believe your statement that it is so."

"I don't care what you think," Judge Seabury replied.

"And that goes double," Mayor Walker retorted.

Senator McNaboe started to speak. Judge Seabury protested against the "interruption." During the ensuing excitement, Judge Seabury said: "One at a time, please. I can't answer three or four of you all at once."

Walker Demands Preference

"And give me the preference," shouted the Mayor.

Another violent argument arose between Judge Seabury and the Mayor in the course of which the Mayor wagged his finger at Judge Seabury and shouted:

"Remember—I am still the Mayor of New York."

"In spite of all these statements, I'm glad to see you here," Judge Seabury said.

"Judge, I'm glad to be here," Mayor Walker replied. "It's been a pleasure deferred for four years."

Mayor Walker, during a speech about the connection of Mr. Burchard with the Equitable application, declared he had once summoned Mr. Owen D. Young to find out about it.

"At that time you were counsel for the bus magnates, too!" he shouted at Judge Seabury.

"Never mind that. We will have the attacks on me later," Judge Seabury said.

Mayor Walker denied he ever had discussed the franchise with Mr. William H. Woodin.

Q.—"When the franchise was granted, you knew, did you not, that the Equitable's only chance of securing financial support was by selling stock?"

A—"I did not. And you know it, too!"

Mayor Walker denied he had ever been in touch with Mr. Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, to finance the Equitable Bus Company.

Asked Mitchell's Advice

He said he did ask Mr. Mitchell to make a study as to whether the Equitable franchise was financiable. The traction interests had closed the doors of several of the bands to the Equitable Company.

"I went to Mitchell," Mr. Walker said, "to find out if that franchise was all right. He told me it was unfinanciable because it did not provide a flexible fare. You know what that means—a fare increase.

"That never happened," Mayor Walker answered when Judge Seabury asked him if he ever told Mr. Hastings he required his assurance he had no stock in the Equitable before he would help find financial backing for the Equitable franchise.

"I told Hastings and everybody else the same thing—I wanted no watered stock in this proposition."

Q—"Did Hastings ever ask you to support the Equitable bus applications?"

A.—"He knew better than that.'

Q.—"Did you hear that those connected with the Equitable refused to testify at an investigation by the Deputy Comptroller in February, 1929?"

A.—"I did not."

The hearing here took a noon recess.

Boston Art Notes

Irving and Casson Galleries

Water colors by Mr. Nelson Chase hang upon the walls of the Irving and Casson Galleries on Copley Square. The artist is instructor in free-hand and water color drawing at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The workmanship of Mr. Chase is of the experienced variety. He handles water color with assurance and does not try to achieve the easygoing, hit-or-miss effect. Surfaces are properly rounded, design is skillfully disposed.

From Boston and its environs, he acquires many excellent subjects. The material found in the city proper proves to be the most novel, curiously Mr. Chase finds new artistic vistas in Copley Square, for example, and in the market district. There are picturesque scenes of Maine landscapes.

Fine Arts Theater

Miss Margaret Kimball is exhibitor at the Fine Arts Theater. She is a craftswoman who leans enthusiastically toward the geometrical schematizations of modernism. She has evolved from a rather literary and not too distinctive style, to a quite ingenious and novel one.

Miss Kimball reduces all the erratic shapes of a surface, whether in light or shadow, to a triangle or a cone. Her pictures are a mesh of wedges, fitted together like a puzzle. It is one of innumerable ways in which to translate the material.

Tonight at the Pops

"Greetings to Bangor," March.R. B. Hall
Overture to "Poet and Peasant" ..... Suppé
"Liebestraum" ..... Liszt-Herbert
"Il Trovatore," Fantasia ..... Verdi

"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt

"Mlle. Modiste," Selection ..... Herbert
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

Advertisement today has adopted that mode. The result is clear, sharp, telling depiction, free of modulations and subtleties.

Boston Public Library

Pictures by Jewish pupils at the Hecht Neighborhood House are to be seen at the Boston Public Library. Among them are some entertaining and surprising things.

The outstanding characteristic of such work by children properly taught is freedom from conventional restraints. They achieve qualities of atmosphere and illusion of movement most difficult for the adult. From daily experience they find pictorial material, as well as from Biblical stories.

Aside from the inevitable entertainment to be had from such a display, one observes considerable talent and a genuine appreciation for color harmonies and symbolism.

D. A.

UNIFORM VEHICLE LAWS ADVOCATED

The necessity for nation-wide uniform motor vehicle laws was emphasized to the Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles in a case which resulted in the seizure of a Massachusetts truck driver by Vermont authorities for operating within the State without a local registration. The truckman was held in custody until he paid a Vermont registration fee of $63.

It is the contention of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar, that the truck driver was confused by the diversity of motor regulations and entered Vermont without knowing that reciprocal driving privileges for trucking between the states did not exist. Vermont was engaged, at the time, in an intensive campaign against out of state truck drivers, unlicensed in Vermont. The registrar is now retaliating against Vermont truckmen who enter this State.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday, probably followed by showers Thursday night or Friday; slightly cooler Thursday; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair weather tonight and Thursday; probably local thunder showers Thursday night; slightly cooler on the coast Thursday.

Maine: Fair tonight: warmer on east coast; cooler in north portion; Thursday increasing cloudiness and slightly cooler, probably with showers Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and probably local thunder showers and cooler in the afternoon.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest or west winds becoming moderate southerly, and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	60	66	Montreal	66	78
Bismarck	48	76	New Orleans	70	82
Boston	60	70	New York	62	74
Buffalo	60	68	Norfolk, Va.	66	78
Calgary	30	48	Nantucket	60	60
Charleston	74	76	North Platte	58	82
Chicago	62	86	Philadelphia	64	78
Cincinnati	70	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	98
Denver	50	78	Pittsburgh	70	82
Eastport, Me.	48	54	Portland, Me.	66	66
Hatteras	74	72	Raleigh	66	80
Honolulu, T.H.	82	82	St. Louis	72	88
7 p.m. May 24	74	...	St. Paul	58	80
Helena, Mont.	38	56	Salt Lake City	46	70
Huron, S. D.	60	82	San Francisco	58	74
Jacksonville	76	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	50	74
Kansas City	70	86	Seattle	44	62
Key West	80	86	Tampa	74	92
Los Angeles	60	68	Washington	66	84
Memphis	70	86	Wichita, Kan.	66	82
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	46	70

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 25.
B—Maximum May 24.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Wednesday 4:44 p. m., Thursday 4:58 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

American Unitarian Association: Ware Lecture, "America and the Spiritual Frontier," by Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, President Mills College, Oakland, Calif., Arlington Street Church, 8 (open to public).

Dinner meeting, Evening Alliance Delegates to American Unitarian Conference, Berkely Lunch, 336 Boylston Street, 5:30.

Harvard University: Concert by Harvard Musical Club, Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:30 (open to public).

Boston Trade School Teachers Association: Reception and dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Il Est Charmant," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in Current Events Club House, corner of Everett Street and Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, in Church Edifice, Cary Avenue and Tudor Street, 8.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Italian Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Cinderella and the Golden Slipper, Part II," 11; "Pageantry of India," 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

Family welfare Society of Boston: Annual meeting, Mr. Clifford P. Warren and Miss Ethel M. Fletcher, speakers, West End Health Unit, 25 Blossom Street, 4.

Society of Harvard Dames: Luncheon, Faculty Club, Business School, followed by annual meeting and election of officers, Phillips Brooks House, 1:30.

Syrian Ladies' Aid Society: Luncheon, benefit charitable work, 12 to 1:30, 44 West Newton Street.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Etchings by Goya; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 1 Ashburton Place—Drawings and water colors by English etchers; also etchings by Will Dyson. Through May 31.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 697 Boylston Street—Scythian Bronzes. Through May 31.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits in oil, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Paintings by the late Philip L. Hale. Through May 28.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Etchings by Helen Wills. Wood engraving by Muriel Jackson.

Boston Art Club, Copley Square at Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Pueblo Indian Paintings by Wo Peen, and other Indian art in sculpture and weaving. Through June 4.

Schervee Studio, 668 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Contemporary wood-blocks and print portraits of famous men. Through May 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Railroads Back Relief in West

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Reemployment of 5000 men on a temporary or permanent basis has been pledged by four western railroads in connection with the Chicago campaign for the reemployment of men and money. While not signing a pledge the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was commended by campaign leaders for what it is already doing in spending $650,000 a month for work which might be delayed indefinitely.

The Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad was pledged to give temporary employment to 2000 men for 120 days each, and the Illinois Central System to give temporary employment to 2600; the Alton Railroad Company promises to give permanent work to 415 men and another line, remaining anonymous, will reemploy 41 men permanently and 150 temporarily. Total expenditures of $439,000 for material supplies were also pledged by the Burlington and the Illinois Central.

FEDERAL RADIO SUIT SET FOR NEXT FALL

WILMINGTON, Del., May 25 (AP)—Trial of the Government's anti-trust suit against a number of the leading radio interests, charging monopoly of the industry through an exclusive patent pool, was set for next fall in United States District Court Monday. It is expected to occupy two or three months.

The Department of Justice recently announced negotiations were being conducted between the defendants and the Government and among the defendants themselves regarding the possibility of establishing an open patent pool, "which would obviate the trial of some of the important issues of the case."

GRENFELL SUPPLY SHIP TAKES CARGO

Foodstuffs and supplies for the missions in Labrador and Newfoundland were put aboard the Grenfell missionary schooner, George B. Cluett, at T Wharf in Boston today. The vessel is expected to sail this evening on the first lap of its trip to Labrador.

Five thousand gallons of fuel oil in casks were loaded and four passengers will be aboard when the vessel leaves port.

Bishop Anderson's Successor in Boston

The Christian Science Monitor
BISHOP CHARLES W. BURNS

Bishop Burns Long in Service

Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, recently chosen to succeed Bishop William Franklin Anderson of Boston, who is retiring, has been a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church since May, 1920. Since that time he has served in Helena, Mont. (1920-24), and San Francisco (1924-32).

Bishop Burns was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal ministry in 1899. In that year he served as city missionary in Worcester, Mass. Following that time he acted as pastor in Landsdowne, Penna. (1899-1904); Coatsville, Penna. (1904-05); Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia (1905-06); First Church, Philadelphia (1906-16), and Hennepin Avenue Church, Minneapolis, Minn. (1916-20). He is a trustee of Dickinson College and Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

WESLEYAN CLASS OFFICERS ELECTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Mr. Charles H. Warner Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., who has won letters in football and track, has been elected president for next year by the class of 1933 at Wesleyan University.

Mr. Larry Schlums of Ridgefield Park, N. J., three-sport star and football captain, was chosen vice-president; Mr. Perry C. Hill of Birmingham, Mich., secretary, and Mr. George L. Ahrens of Staten Island, N. Y., treasurer.

Ford Motor Loss For 1931 Reported To Be $53,586,000

A loss of $53,586,000 after payment of dividends, was reported by the Ford Motor Company for 1931 in a statement filed with Mr. Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, and made public today. Cash assets of the company were reported as amounting to $372,483,105.

The profit and loss account at the end of December, 1931, totaled $655,302,247 as compared with $708,888,247 on Dec. 31, 1930. This loss of $53,586,000 compares with indicated earnings of $44,460,823 in 1930 and $81,797,861 in 1929. These figures, the report points out, do not take into account such dividends as have been paid to the three owners of the company—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford and Mr. Edsel Ford.

The annual statement offers a public glimpse of how the Ford Motor Company has fared during what is regarded as the most severe business period in the history of the automobile industry. The statement goes on to show that the loss is due in part to curtailed production during the latter part of 1931 when the company was changing over its production equipment to turn out the improved four-cylinder and V-8 models.

CUTTER PUT IN COMMISSION

Returning from a "shakedown" cruise to Bermuda, the new United States Coast Guard cutter, Cayuga, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard by way of New York today and was at once put into commission in the eastern division under command of Capt. Thomas M. Molloy.

Cosmic Radiation Study Undertaken By M.I.T. Experts

A world-wide survey of cosmis radiation will be undertaken this summer by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, it was announced today.

The survey is being made in an attempt to determine the origin and nature of cosmic radiation, which is described as a mysterious radiant energy continually falling upon the earth. The project entails the establishment of about 20 observation stations on six continents in every zone except the antarctic. Dr. Arthur H. Compton, brother of Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the institute, will direct the undertaking.

Day and night measurements of cosmic radiation will be carried on continuously over a long period during the investigations to determine whether there is a diurnal variation. The survey will facilitate direct comparison of intensities of radiation at many points. The studies are expected to show definitely whether cosmic radiation is associated with terrestrial locality.

Dr. Ralph D. Bennett, associate professor of electrical measurements at the institute, will undertake research in Alaska, Colorado and California. Dr. Bennett will leave Cambridge tonight to join his party in the West. He made preliminary studies in Colorado last year, and since then has developed an apparatus which he plans to set up in high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains to assist in his study of cosmic radiation.

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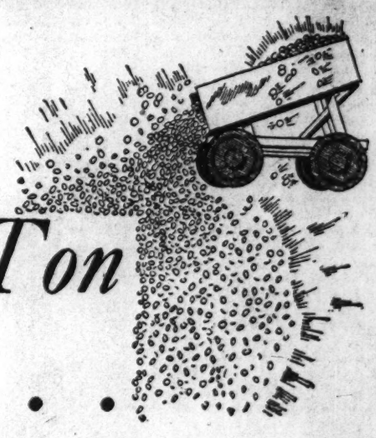

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PEACE PARLEY ON PROHIBITION BACKED BY TAFT

Educator Asks Parties to Decide on Policy Before Conventions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 25—A proposal for a peace parley between the wets and drys before the national conventions that would put the prohibition issue to a fair and honest test and take it out of politics was brought forward by Dr. Horace D. Taft, internationally known educator, headmaster of the Taft School at Watertown, Conn., and brother of President Taft, in an interview today.

Dr. Taft declared the most important thing for both sides now was to "agree upon a course that will bring a prompt verdict and put an end to the political jockeying which otherwise must go on in the conventions and throughout the campaign." He held that if the majority at such a meeting favored resubmission, the Eighteenth Amendment could be submitted to a constitutional convention assembled for this purpose, and that if this were not the consensus, the agreement would be to drop the issue for another four years.

Dr. Taft, who has written and spoken widely on the prohibition subject, said his own interest in the matter was "entirely that of a law and order man," and was based on his feeling that the amendment could not be repealed. He is of the opinion, however, that the abuse tactics each side is at present employing toward the other are beside the point in the face of corruption that cannot be blinked. At the same time he stressed the fallacy of both sides declaring for a referendum without attempting to get together to arrange for it.

Need of Honest Test

"With both sides claiming to have a majority, let us have a fair and honest test," he said. "I have never been impressed by the personal liberty argument of the wets nor greatly impressed by the states' rights argument. I have never for a moment believed that the people of the United States are drinking anything like as much as they did before prohibition in proportion to their population. I have had no doubt as to the tremendous influence and financial backing given by the brewers and distillers to the wet propaganda. There is nothing of self-interest and hunger for profit on the dry side to compare with this prodigious force on the wet side.

"When it comes to corruption, it is a different question, and it is that corruption, foreseen easily by any man who knew human nature, which led me to say long ago that I was a law observance and law enforcement dry, but not a prohibitionist."

In some quarters here Dr. Taft's proposal is viewed as providing a possible formula through which the wets and drys of the Republican Party could agree on a scheme that would be acceptable to the President. In connection with the forthcoming national Republican platform, news from Washington increasingly stresses the wide divergence of views between the forces which are bringing pressure to bear upon President Hoover for resubmission and those like Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who are against it. Dr. Taft's proposal, it is expected, will be one of those most carefully studied by both sides for some middle ground acceptable to moderate wets and to drys not in accord with the resubmission proposals.

Three-Fourths Vote Required

There is a wide opinion favoring a constitutional referendum which can be affected only by two-thirds of both houses of Congress or at the call of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. In either case, three-quarters of the legislatures or conventions of the states would be needed for ratification.

"It is perfectly evident that no amendment to the Constitution can be proposed in either of these ways except by agreement between the wets and drys," Dr. Taft said. "If a committee can be formed which could speak for the drys with authority and another one which could speak with authority for the wets, they could very quickly arrange for such a referendum.

"The wet and dry authorities, if they agree, could easily have the petition of two-thirds of the states promptly sent to Congress could arrange for the election of delegates—say next March—and the convention could be held soon after. In this way, Democratic and Republican politics would not be mixed with the thing at all. The people would elect their delegates solely on the liquor issue.

"Some people have been afraid that faddists getting into such a convention would try to make over the Constitution, or at least make some pet amendment. The wets and drys could easily agree to pledge every candidate for the convention to propose or consider nothing except the liquor question. In fact, the whole plan could very easily be put through and a verdict reached, if responsible committees get together. Each delegate ought to be elected by his congressional district and the two delegates representing the Senators could be chosen by a state-wide vote. What could be fairer?"

Four-Year Recess Stipulated

"If the convention decided in the amendment," he continued, "the wets ought to agree beforehand to refrain from calling for any such test for four years. We could not, of course, expect to stop propaganda on either side.

"If the convention refuses to repeal favor of repeal, a very large proportion of the drys would at once feel that the states ought to ratify the repeal amendment. I know a number of stanch prohibitionists, but I doubt whether any of them would think it wise to attempt to carry on enforcement if the wets could prove they had a majority of the country behind them."

One of the great advantages of this plan, Dr. Taft holds, is that it is perfectly constitutional and the amendment, if adopted by the convention, must go to the states. Also, he stated, it "places a limit upon the fradulent majorities which might be rolled up in the hopelessly wet districts of the big cities."

Dr. Taft's own feeling, he said, was in favor of a convention, constituted as to numbers and representation as is the electoral college—that is, each state would have a number of delegates equal to its representatives in Congress and its two Senators.

Mass Referendum Futile

He declared that the people in favor of a mass referendum were "mostly demagogues." "In the first place," he said, "this would make a very bad precedent. In the second place, if it is unconstitutional to carry out such a referendum, it would have no binding effect on anybody, and probably the drys would simply stay at home as they have very often when straw ballots have been ordered by legislatures."

"It seems to me that we are bound to have a show-down in some way and that the same men on both sides ought to provide that it shall be a constitutional one and conducted with fairness."

Leading the Forces Defending Prohibition

The Christian Science Monitor
DR. DANIEL A. POLING

Poling Says Hoover Firm on Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. The issue is not prohibition but representative government. The issue is fundamental Americanism.

"But 'resubmission' is another matter. Whatever the opposition may think, it has no case for repeal until it presents its alternative or alternatives. Negation is not enough. We grant the right of our opponents to submit their substitute.

"This is our challenge to them: 'You are against the Eighteenth Amendment, what do you want? State your alternative. We shall lay no obstacle in your way to bring it constitutionally to the people. If you have the votes to win, you can win—win as we won.'"

Dr. Poling closed his address with a rousing plea for national loyalty.

"America stands today in a great crisis," he said. "Our very civilization rocks to its foundations. When the campaign of the Allied Forces for Prohibition was launched we said: 'We want to be better Americans than we are prohibitionists. We believe in the Eighteenth Amendment because we believe in America on the march. Prohibition is not the only issue. On the Eighteenth Amendment we recognize a deep-seated, honest difference of opinion. To the leadership of the opposition we grant the same moral integrity that we claim for ourselves.' All of this we repeat now. In the present hour nothing short of principle itself, no mere differences of opinion as to procedure, should be allowed to destroy our unity as we face the whole problem of our nation's future."

Dr. Poling arrived from New York at the East Boston Airport just an hour before his address was scheduled, and after a conference with dry leaders will depart by airplane this afternoon for another speaking engagement in New Jersey.

Defeat Is Predicted For Wet Republicans

Total defeat of the Republican ticket and the destruction of the party is foreseen by Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard professor of economics, should a wet plank be adopted in the coming convention.

"Just as the same sort of a straddle defeated and destroyed the Whig Party in 1852," says Dr. Carver, "so will the Republican Party be wiped out in 1932 if it adopts a wet platform.

"According to the average newspaper headlines of today it would appear that the whole country, and President Hoover as well, is changing from an absolutely dry stand on the prohibition question to one of laxity or straddle, but this is not so. If the actual statements of the President are carefully analyzed, it will be seen that he is not changing his dry stand one iota.

"With a possible wet or straddled Republican ticket against a wet Democratic ticket, the result may well be the origin of a third party. It will not be a very strong one, but it will spell victory for the Democrats. The South in such an issue will once more vote solidly Democratic, and the Republicans will stand to lose most of the northern states as well. Certainly, the drys will take little or no interest in such an election."

Dr. Carver declares he is in favor of calling a constitutional convention on the issue of prohibition just as soon as possible, to "call the bluff of the wets and decide the question once and for all. All this talk of 'resubmission' and 'referendum' is nonsense," he says, "for there is only one other way to change the law and that is for Congress to form a resolution recommending to the states such a change, and only a wet Congress will vote for such a recommendation.

"President Hoover wants to keep harmony in the party but he is personally heartily in favor of prohibition. I think the most important work being undertaken by the drys today is that of Daniel Poling, whose circuit of the United States is bolstering up the dry cause just as Sheridan's ride gave heart to the Union forces during the Civil War."

EDITORS DEMAND SPEEDY SETTLING OF BUDGET ISSUE

Newspaper Men at White House Meeting Bring Message to Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25—The demand that the budget be balanced and that Congress adjourn as quickly thereafter as possible is the message which newspaper publishers and editors summoned to a special White House conference are bringing to the capital.

The conference was called by President Hoover as an opportunity for a mutual exchange of ideas. On the one hand President Hoover wants to find out how the folks back home view the present situation and on the other hand he desires to lay before them a frank and detailed picture of the legislative situation in the capital.

A surprising degree of unanimity pervades the expressions made by the editors as they arrived at the capital today. A total of between 35 and 40 are listed for the conference, and without exception each one interviewed declared that the last word given him when he left home was to work for prompt enactment of satisfactory fiscal measures by Congress. One publisher prepared himself for his visit to Washington by calling in local bankers, business men and lawyers, and he found that their major desire was the same, that Congress get about its business of providing revenues to match expenditures with as much speed as possible, and that it then "adjourn so as not further to interfere with business."

The Hoover conference today with the editors follows one last night with a group of important Republican leaders at which the whole platform of the coming party convention was discussed, including prohibition. Those at the conference included Mr. Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, Mr. Hoover's pre-convention manager; Mr. James Francis Burke of Pittsburgh, counsel for the Republican National Committee, and Mr. Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman from New York.

The conference was followed by a new crop of stories that Mr. Hoover had yielded to wet importunities to permit a "moist" plank to be written into the forthcoming platform. No authoritative statement came today from the White House, but circumstantial accounts given by Republican senators recently in consultation with the President indicate that there has been little, if any, change in the party wet-dry controversy. It is pointed out in dry circles here that Mr. Hoover is unable to deny all the views attributed to him by wets.

On the other hand, the prospect of a fight on prohibition at the Chicago convention remains, in which the dry forces may be somewhat handicapped by the absence of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, their spokesman.

The absence of Mr. Borah, however, will exert a certain influence on the convention, because of holding out the constant threat of a third party bolt, if a wet plank is adopted. Indeed, the prospect now is that in certain states where both older parties go wet politically, third tickets will be run supporting the dry side.

Discussions with Republicans reveal a growing belief that the party will adopt a general plank pledging continued support to prohibition so long as it is part of the Constitution and pointing out that the public always has the right to vote on whether it desires to continue or to change the Eighteenth Amendment, through the orderly process of submitting a new amendment.

As for the meeting with newspaper men this evening, it is not expected that the prohibition matter will come up. The White House conference will be preceded by a dinner given by Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago News. Colonel Knox has been mentioned more than once for the post of national chairman of the Republican Committee as successor of Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, the incumbent. Heretofore, he has refused the appointment on the ground of earlier business contracts with managers of his newspaper that call for his full time.

It is learned that Mr. Hoover's name will be placed in nomination by a Californian; that a final meeting of the arrangements committee will be held in Chicago, June 9, and that as previously indicated Senator L. J. Dickinson (R.) of Iowa will be keynote speaker and temporary chairman, to be succeeded by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority floor leader of the House.

Hoover to Be Named By Los Angeles Man

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. Joseph L. Scott, Los Angeles attorney, to place President Hoover in nomination at the Republican national convention was announced by party leaders here today. Word came from the White House that the President desired to be nominated by a member of the California delegation.

Mr. Mark L. Requa, Republican national committeeman for California and friend of the President; Mr. Marshal Hale, chairman of the Republican state central committee; Mr. Louis B. Mayer, vice-chairman, and Mr. John L. McNab, San Francisco attorney, made the selection.

Mr. McNab, who presented Mr. Hoover's name to the Republican national convention of 1928, suggested Mr. Scott. It was the latter who seconded the nomination of Mr. Charles Curtis for Vice-President four years ago.

It was said President Hoover, if renominated, would return to his home in Palo Alto to receive the official notification and make his acceptance speech.

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Bells and Chimes of Churches Voice Gratitude of Worshipers

Hymns Played on Chime of The Mother Church Varied in Pitch and Tempo—Bells Become Famous in World History

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON is still a city of church spires, although how long their upward-pointing fingers will give definition to the sky line in the press of new skyscrapers is a question in a minor key. Boston is still a city of church bells, also. Not the silent kind, but sweet-toned calls to worship, both down town and along quiet leafy streets in the suburbs. And high above this city of spires and bells, from the dome of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, go out the new-old tunes of many hymns, ringing from a chime in the lantern tower topping the dome and more than 200 feet above the green park facing Huntington Avenue.

If the friendly invitation of the bells from every church tower in the world could be summed up in one great message of reverence and joy, what a mighty prayer would be found singing through the heart of humanity. For church bells have ever been the voice of their people. From out the towers and spires above many lands they have rung down through the centuries, giving community expression to the love and gratitude of the individual.

Of recent years with numbers of carillons set up in the towers of the United States, a nation that had almost forgotten the bells of its early days grows aware of an Old World beauty that must be recaptured and cherished. So it is that a nation learning to understand its carillons is now remembering its chimes. And with this fresh appreciation, bells, no longer rung to tell people the time, are played today chiefly because they are loved, and because their message goes to all alike—the listening heart wherever it may hear.

Played Before Each Service

High above the city the chime of The Mother Church is played before each service, and within the massive dome the appointed chimer, Miss Viola Stacy May, pushes down in swift succession the levers of the chiming stand, sending out the mellow tones over the roof tops of the Back Bay.

It is a great climb to that platform suspended about 20 feet above the inner dome that roofs the auditorium. One hundred ninety-eight steps lead to it from the street, the upper flights leaping upward in a spiral, then scaling the top of the inner dome. There on the platform, with the church auditorium far below, one is still below the bells, for an iron ladder must be mastered before one can stand under and fairly within the great mouths of the big fellows hanging in the center of the lantern atop the dome itself. Here in the open air the sound and the importance of a city have melted away. A wonderful sense of peace and timelessness lingers in the sky-drenched quiet, with the great waiting silence of the bells just above.

The chime of The Mother Church is a set of 11 bells. The lowest is C sharp of middle C and weighs 4000 pounds. The highest is the D of the octave above, weighing 400 pounds. Beginning with D just above the largest or C sharp bell, the chime runs up the diatonic (or familiar do-re-me) scale to the D of the smallest bell, in the key of D for a complete octave. Besides the extra C sharp of the big bell, there are two additional bells, a G sharp and an upper C natural, making it possible to play tunes in three keys, G, D and A.

Carillon and Chime Defined

A carillon differs from a chime in that it runs from 10 bells on upward in tones and half-tones, chromatic instead of diatonic scale. The bells of a carillon are as a whole of lighter weight than those of a chime, and, of course, the range is far greater, the number of keys in which the carillon can be played is as great as that in the piano. The carillon of Riverside Church, New York, is designed to have 72 bells, and has a range of six octaves. A piano has seven and a third.

The carillon is usually played from a console that looks like an organ, with black and white hand keys, foot pedals, and an electric attachment that sounds each bell. The carillonneur strikes the keys of the console with a closed fist. The chime, on the other hand, is usually played, especially in the United States, from a chiming stand made up of wooden handles or levers that are grasped and pushed down about two and a half inches. The two or three lowest levers are likely to have foot pedals on them also, so that the chimer can ring a chord of three bells.

Up in the lantern tower of The Mother Church the bells hang fixed to strong supports, the great C sharp bell that sounds the hours, suspended in the center, the next larger ones below, and the smaller bells in a square or circle around the great ones. If you were to scale that uppermost iron ladder that brings you into the open air just under the mouths of the big fellows, you would see that they do not swing, as do many of the church bells in England.

The clapper is an anchor-shaped hammer, which swings against the inner side of its bell when the chimer pushes down a lever. The lever controls the clapper by a metal chain, and the clapper rebounds by means of a spring, hitting an iron guard that sends it back quickly into place, ready for the next stroke. These clappers strike lightly or heavily, accordingly as one pushes down the handles of the chiming stand.

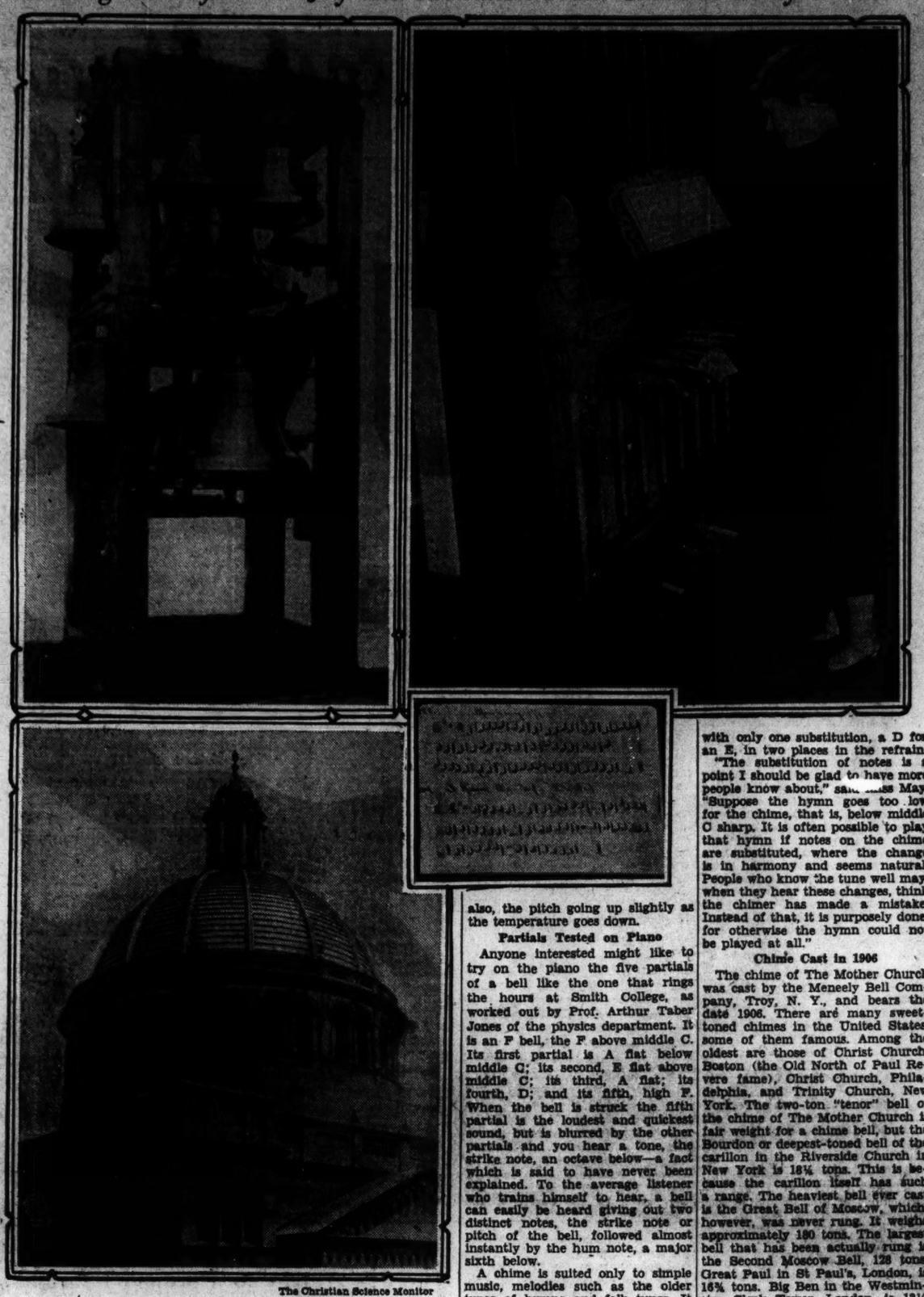
Great Bell Sounds Hours

Four of the big fellows have outside hammers also. These hammers are controlled by the electric clock, and play three times a day the familiar Westminster Chime or Cambridge Quarters, said to be written by Handel. After this the great bell sounds the hour. The mechanism of the clock, about halfway between the chimer's platform and the lantern, on a suspended platform of its own, ticks away the moments. And if you are up in the lantern when the hour comes, you hear a sudden whirring below, the huge outer hammers go into action, and the bells boom out with purposeful volume, on through the tune. This is followed by the big bell telling the time. Then a great silence, on which a deep hum drifts away.

Learning to play a chime like that of The Mother Church is quite different from learning to play other instruments, for one must actually know how to play before one uses the bells themselves. The substitute chimer for The Mother Church is also a woman, Miss Ruth Vogel. She has learned within the past year, so the uncertainties of first experiences are yet vividly remembered.

"I had to find a way of becoming used to the positions of the handles," she said, "so I worked out this scheme. I made a practice stand of levers from my mother's knife drawer, labeled each of eleven knives the notes of the chime and practiced at home 'playing' hymns on them. This made me familiar with the position of the notes of the real levers, and helped me to learn to move quickly from one to another with a hand ready for the next note."

Ring Out Hymns of Joy and Invitation From Church's Lofty Dome



The Christian Science Monitor

CHIME OF THE MOTHER CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.
Upper Left: Taken Before Chime Was Placed in the Lantern Tower, but Showing Arrangement of Bells Which Hang "Fixed." The Large Bell in the Upper Center Bears the Inscription Written by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Upper Right: Miss Viola Stacy May, Chime Ringer of The Mother Church. Lower Left: The Chime Ringing Platform Is in the Great Dome, Just Above the Stone Railing at Its Outer Base. The Chime Hangs in the Lantern Tower Above the Dome. Lower Right: A Page From the Chime Book With Hymns Transposed Into One of the Three Keys, G, D and A.

Miss Vogel brought out, however, that even with this practice one comes to the first playing of the bells without having learned how heavily to push down the levers of the actual chiming stand, and of course whenever one plays the bells, even if it is one's first time, they are heard far and near.

Touch Learned by Playing

"As to learning how hard to push the levers, you can learn only by playing," said Miss May. "At first the volume given out may be irregular because some bells need to be struck more heavily than others, and this varies, too, with different chimes. Our low bells, being heavy in tone, must be struck lightly or they will dominate the upper bells in the tune, spoiling the natural emphasis. Some of the bells of the middle register need more vigorous ringing than those of the upper."

Becoming used to the rhythm is another skill in playing, that comes only with practice on the actual bells, Miss Vogel pointed out. A chime has to be rung with a definite rhythm of its own, based on the vibrations of the bells. If one does not catch this rhythm, the resulting tune is patchy and irregular. "And bells, more than other instruments, speak through their rhythm," she explained. Bells are, of course, percussion instruments, like drums, and the importance of rhythm in their expression can therefore be readily seen. "Reverence and joy cannot be expressed if the bells are not played so that they seem to go on naturally, almost of themselves," she added.

As the chimer stands before the levers, pushing them down in rapid succession, one is amazed at first at the speed. This is because one waits instinctively for the sound of the bells to drop down to the playing room. But if one waited for each bell to be heard adequately there, the hymn would drag itself out, and its gladsomeness would not be captured in the message sounded to the world below. "Also if you play them slowly you get too many tones from each bell and they would not harmonize," Miss May explained.

Known as Hum Note

This is because a bell gives out a distinct chord, and not merely a single tone. Each bell sounds five notes, and the ear can be trained to differentiate each in turn. These are often called partials, the lowest and most lingering being known as the hum note. The pitch of the bell is called the strike note, and oddly enough is not found among the partials but is an octave below the fifth.

The "hum" is a major sixth below this "strike." All five notes of a bell can now be tuned with greatest accuracy, the method being to grind away some of the metal inside, increasing the diameter to lower the pitch, or to grind away the edge, decreasing the diameter to raise the pitch. A bell stays in tune for years.

However, if you have had the experience of hearing the chime as you walk toward the church and feeling it was out of tune, this is because with each bell having five partials, vibrating at different rates, you are not hearing the true strike notes from where you are standing. This is a common experience, for a chime may sound well from one place and not so well from another. There is one spot in a college town in Ohio from which one bell of the chapel chime cannot be heard at all. There are locations from which some of the bells of a chime can be heard more quickly than others. The tones of bells vary with the weather, also, the pitch going up slightly as the temperature goes down.

Partials Tested on Piano

Anyone interested might like to try on the piano the five partials of a bell like the one that rings the hours at Smith College, as worked out by Prof. Arthur Taber Jones of the physics department. It is an F bell, the F above middle C. Its first partial is A flat below middle C; its second, E flat above middle C; its third, A flat; its fourth, D; and its fifth, high F. When the bell is struck the fifth partial is the loudest and quickest sound, but is blurred by the other partials and you hear a tone, the strike note, an octave below—a fact which is said to have never been explained. To the average listener who trains himself to hear, a bell can easily be heard giving out two distinct notes, the strike note or pitch of the bell, followed almost instantly by the hum note, a major sixth below.

A chime is suited only to simple music, melodies such as the older types of hymns and folk tunes. It speaks to us, therefore, out of a day of simpler living, and therein those who love it find much of its sweetness. The elaborate runs and chords of the carillon, with contrapuntal accompaniment, are not for the chime. Never showy, the chime does not give the impression of being primarily a "musical instrument" so much as it seems a vocal expression of worship.

For the chime of The Mother Church, as for that of any church, the program choice is guided largely by the range and character of the chime itself. "Eight or nine hymns can be played in the time allowed," Miss May answered when asked about the program, "and the Sunday evening program is a repetition of the morning one. Hymns that are to be sung in the church service that day are included if possible. I always think of the hymns as sending out an invitation, and like to play one like 'Come to the land of peace.'

Hymns of Varied Style

"The hymns must be varied in style, that is, a martial tune like 'How firm a foundation'—the familiar Adeste Fideles—should be followed by a quiet one, and two that start on high notes wouldn't sound well if one followed the other. Also a hymn that is pitched high throughout is followed by one on the lower bells. People listening to the chime may not realize this is done, but it is more pleasing and they would probably notice if it were not so arranged. The hymns chosen are entirely from the Christian Science Hymnal except on special occasions such as Christmas Eve, and I always try to include some tunes used in other churches. On patriotic and other holidays we play at the request of the city."

Each hymn not already written in one of the three keys G, D or A has to be transposed before it is played on the chime of The Mother Church. Over a period of years the chime ringers have written out the transpositions in a chime book that has by now taken on the fragile and distinguished appearance of an archive. Where two or three notes are repeated in succession, alto notes are added to avoid monotony, and sometimes even a chord of three notes is played. A hymn that is simple in tune but wide in range, such as "Come, ye disconsolate," cannot be played without too many changes, while "He leadeth me," which may seem more elaborate, can be played with only one substitution, a D for an E, in two places in the refrain.

"The substitution of notes is a point I should be glad to have more people know about," said Miss May. "Suppose the hymn goes too low for the chime, that is, below middle C sharp. It is often possible to play that hymn if notes on the chime are substituted, where the change is in harmony and seems natural. People who know the tune well may, when they hear these changes, think the chimer has made a mistake. Instead of that, it is purposely done, for otherwise the hymn could not be played at all."

Chime Cast in 1906

The chime of The Mother Church was cast by the Meneely Bell Company, Troy, N. Y., and bears the date 1906. There are many sweet-toned chimes in the United States, some of them famous. Among the oldest are those of Christ Church, Boston (the Old North of Paul Revere fame), Christ Church, Philadelphia, and Trinity Church, New York. The two-ton "tenor" bell of the chime of The Mother Church is fair weight for a chime bell, but the Bourdon or deepest-toned bell of the carillon in the Riverside Church in New York is 18¼ tons. This is because the carillon itself has such a range. The heaviest bell ever cast is the Great Bell of Moscow, which, however, was never rung. It weighs approximately 180 tons. The largest bell that has been actually rung is the Second Moscow Bell, 128 tons. Great Paul in St Paul's, London, is 16¾ tons. Big Ben in the Westminster Clock Tower, London, is 13½ tons.

When the original Mother Church edifice was built in Boston, a tubular chime of 15 bells was placed in the tower. These are still hanging and can easily be seen by the passer-by. They rang by means of an electrical attachment governed by a keyboard. The set of 25 bells in the organ of the Extension, or present Mother Church building, is also a tubular chime, of course much smaller, played by means of mallets, piano fashion, controlled at the organ console.

With the rearing of the huge dome above the Back Bay, the tubular chime on the smaller church could scarcely be heard, and the larger toned chime, the one now played, was placed in the lantern tower.

Bells Antedate Family Clocks

Bells of the Old World have called good folk to worship since long before the days when family clocks first came into general use. They have rung to open the town market, have sounded the curfew (from the French, "couvre feu," "cover the fire" for the night), and for numbers of other reasons. In England's many church towers swinging bells are frequently rung in "changes," or in a varied order, according to a definite pattern of note progressions, by groups of change ringers pulling the ropes.

Bells have ever been loved by those to whom their message and their tones have grown dearly familiar, and affectionate names are often given to them, as "Great Tom" of Oxford, or "Big Ben" of London. Frequently they bear inscriptions also as does the C sharp or tenor bell of the chime of The Mother Church. The inscription in this case was chosen by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and reads:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist
in Boston, Massachusetts
1906
Founded on Love.

That Mrs. Eddy loved the sound of church bells is indicated by many references to them in her writings. To her as to all who love a chime, church bells have ever sent out a sweet message of reverence and of joy. For those whom they represent they speak in familiar hymns. Mindful of the significance of their chimed invitation, one might join with the writer of a poem once published in The Christian Science Monitor, who said:

Had I the power
To cast a bell that should from some grand tower,
At the first Christmas hour
Out-ring
And fling
A jubilant message wide,
The forged metals should be thus allied:—
No iron pride,
But soft humility, and rich-veined hope
Cleft from a sunny slope;
And there should be
White charity
And silvery love, that knows no doubt nor fear.
To make the peal more clear;
And then to firmly fix the fine alloy,
There should be joy.

The Mother Church by Night

An 8x10 photograph of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., taken at night from an entirely new and interesting angle, by Ashbourne Porter, of Boston. Mounted on 12x14½ hand-lined white mat, $3.00 post free in U. S. Unmounted, $1.00.

This photograph has also been reproduced as an attractive frenchfold greeting card with The Mother Church shown in oval on front of card. Scriptural text inside. Box of dozen cards with envelopes, $3.00 post free. Box of half dozen, $1.50. Sample card with envelope, 25 cents.

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BRITISH WOMEN WANT FURTHER DISARMAMENT

Denouncing Aggressive War, They Ask Abolition of Tanks and Big Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Strong support of the "abolition policy in regard to aggressive armaments" has been registered in London by organized British women.

Two separate bodies—the Women's International League and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—meeting in conference early in March, expressed their keen appreciation of the attitude toward aggressive armaments taken by many delegates to the Disarmament Conference. They approved as indicating a desire to begin to establish equality between those states which were disarmed under the peace treaties and those which were not.

The women were not satisfied, however, that the proposals of Great Britain had gone far enough. Proposals, they asserted, should not stop at the abolition of submarines and the prohibition of heavy mobile land guns and of gas and bacteriological warfare.

They desired to see Great Britain take a stand in favor not only of the abolition of chemical and bacteriological war, but in favor of the prohibition of preparation for it. They desired to see, too, the abolition of military and naval aircraft and of aircraft carriers; the abolition of tanks; and, above all, the abolition of warships of over 10,000 tons—especially in view of the American pronouncement in favor of non-replacement of capital ships implied in the proposed prolongation of the Washington and London treaties.

"This question of big ships touches British women very deeply," said Miss Kathleen Courtney—member of the Women's Disarmament Committee of the International Organizations—in speaking at the conference of the N. U. S. E. C. "To British people, the navy is extraordinarily closely bound up with all their most cherished national traditions. But, taken at its practical value," she continued, "disarmament cannot go on while big ships remain.

"The Woman's Movement and the Peace Movement are almost synonymous terms now," she said. "In every country in the world there exists a strong body of opinion in favor of the abolition of aggressive weapons. Women must focus this opinion toward international agreement, remembering that governments are able to move forward only as far as the will of the people is able to carry them."

BULGARIA COMBATS SPREAD OF ATHEISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulg. — There has been formed here a special Committee for the Defense of Belgium, the aim of which is to combat the spread of atheism by means of lectures, pamphlets and publications.

The Ministry of Education is giving its support to this undertaking and has instructed all school principals to assist the new committee. Communists are the main source of atheistic propaganda.

IRAK CHAMBER RATIFIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGDAD, Irak—Treaties of Bon Voisinage and Extradition signed at Angora between Irak and Turkey in January have now been ratified by the Irak Chamber. A commercial treaty, also signed at Angora, was likewise ratified.

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FRESH FIELDS FORECAST FOR TECH STUDENTS

Dr. Compton Says Situation Will Send Engineers to Small Industries

By JANET MABIE
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After an hour with Dr. Karl Taylor Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it becomes apparent that, though physics is his subject, the humanities are his field.

Perhaps it may have been a mistake also to think of the institute only as a hive of the kind of mystery that clanks and sparkles and whizzes and hisses, but never comes really within reach of average understanding since no place could be dry and stupid as dust under the leadership of "one of those Comptons."

In latter years it has not only been in and around Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio that "those Comptons" meant something. As a family you could call them celebrated "branchers off."

A half century ago a Presbyterian clergyman named Elias Compton built a fine house on College Hill at Wooster, and a fine family grew up in that fine house. It was Elias Compton's business to be a preacher from a pulpit; but he liked study and philosophy and good talk, and he climbed down out of the pulpit as often as he could and pretty soon, at the College of Wooster, the students were warmly hailing him as "Compy."

This Compton at Cambridge is the eldest of "Compy's" three sons. The second of "Compy's" sons won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1927 and the third is an influence in the field of economics and public service, especially in relation to the lumber industry.

Offhand many people would not suppose a physicist would know how to run a college.

But when Dr. Compton sits across a desk, speaking in nicely sculptured words with no waste, no chill seasoning of "Of course I wouldn't want you to quote me on this but . . ." no amended meanings, no fol de rols of any kind, you think that, if he does all things as well as he talks, with no advance opportunity to know what he is to talk about, the boys in college will be all right in his charge.

Well, in a conversation a national authority in Washington put forward that there was no more sound cause for excitement over what was to become of the avalanches of students emerging from colleges this June than there was 35 years ago, when 250,000 were graduated and people fretted, "Whatever is to become of them?" and, somehow, they all found places of activity and service.

And so we begin there. What did Dr. Compton think, what with the undoubted stringencies of the times, and the multitude of young people who would be expecting, now their study was done, to find places to put their knowledge to use?

"We have had no trouble in the past placing our best men," said Dr. Compton. "I don't think we shall now. But those below, in scholarship, personality, ability, we won't be able to do much about. That means something internal to us; in future we are going to be more selective; picking students more carefully for personal qualifications, scholastic ability, promise."

"And if you do that, what happens to the boys who might have flowered after they got here instead of before, in whom that tardiness would not really be a final blight, only a temporary detail?"

"Well, lots of them, from the boy who really wants to be President of the United States, or general engineer of the Bell Telephone, will find out those two jobs aren't the only jobs in the world in which they could have a good time. They are going to learn to be first-class men in something else. That is something for us to do, to help boys to see that sometimes second choices can be profitable, too. Although they may have grown up with the idea of being one thing, it need not be a crushing tragedy if they turn into another. It is too bad for a boy to think that, though he fits in well somewhere else, somehow he has been a failure because the thing he started out to be has eluded him.

"You know. . . ." Dr. Compton shifted in his chair and the full east light shone on the planes of his face. "You know, there is something good in the present situation for us here. . . ."

Now almost anyone in the world perks up their ears these days at hearing a man say calmly and with conviction, "There is something good in this situation for us."

"Good? Well!"

"Yes, I think there is, if what are glumly called 'these times' results in forcing men of good training out of a comparatively small number of grooves that have formerly been their chosen places of work, spreading them over a larger range."

"Would you give an example of what you mean?"

"Yes. For instance, our first-class electrical engineering graduates have always tended to go either to Westinghouse, the General Electric or A. T. & T. Those have been the attractive places, where training and individuality counted, and men could count on being saved from being 'mere atoms.'

"But what happens this year? Those companies are not going to take on men. Our men must go somewhere. So they are going to places that are smaller, less highly organized. Formerly lots of these places wouldn't be even third choice for crack men. But it won't do the men any harm, and it will do those 'second or third choice industries' a lot of good. They will benefit from getting a higher type of training than in the past; next year they won't be content to take second string men; a larger demand for the higher type will have been created, and the demand can be filled."

One does not find much about the over-advertised business slump in Dr. Compton's office. Perhaps it is tribally characteristic of "those Comptons" that they burrow around and find promising things to work on, instead of banging their heads against stone walls. One finds him very pleased because the research endowments, which all come from private sources, have not fallen off this year.

What it comes down to is that Karl Taylor Compton has no need to stop at being merely a dry-as-dust physicist, he having a sufficient impulse to acknowledge that physics is all very well, but so are people, especially boys in college.

War Plan Offered As Peace Argument

(Continued from Page 1)

make it common knowledge that any city—and the larger the more susceptible it is to attack—may be destroyed at any time at the whim of a group 1000 miles removed, a hazard to all property which would prohibit investment of all sort.

"The actual knowledge that a thing of such great frightfulness is practicable must convince even the most skeptical nation of the fallacy of attempting to protect itself. Warfare has become more costly with each war—more devastating. Now we are face to face with the incontrovertible fact that the human element cannot live with it."

Mr. Barlow declared that limited armament is impossible.

"A proposal for it is in itself insincere—a sop thrown to the citizen in times of peace," he declared. "We have either to arm or disarm. Treaties are papers of convenience that do not outlast the convenience. Apply the United States' own measuring rod to this. This nation conceived and initiated the Kellogg treaty to outlaw war, but the very next year it spent $225,000,000 more than any other nation on armament. Since Jan. 1, 1920, we have spent $20,000,000,000 on armament, and that is at the rate of $1,000,000 every three days."

A joint resolution to set up a secret federal commission to study Mr. Barlow's military plans and data was introduced in the Congress April 4. In both houses the bill was referred to the Military Affairs Committee. Following this, he said, he was received by the President and explained his proposal to take his plan to Geneva as the American Government's argument for disarmament. The President did not commit himself to any sponsorship of the idea, Mr. Barlow said. Later, instructed to take the matter up with the Secretary of War, Mr. Barlow refused, holding that the plan was a matter for the State Department.

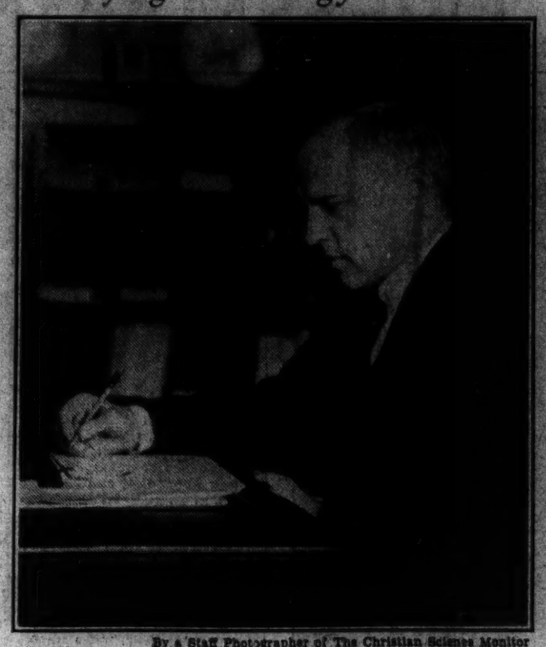
Mr. Barlow said that, having failed to persuade the American Government to present the plan to the League of Nations, he proposed submitting it on the authority of the Soviet Republic as the only other government that has declared for disarmament. He has had conversations with Mr. Boris Skvirsky, Soviet agent in Washington, and said Moscow is now considering his proposal.

Mr. Barlow did not disguise the fact that he was hopeful the American Government would take up his plan before these negotiations were consummated. He said he expected to be called before a congressional committee on the subject soon.

Fully convinced that he is not the only engineer in the world who has conceived such a plan, Mr. Barlow declared he had unrefutable evidence that at least one European nation has the key to it. He insisted that his only purpose in developing the plan was to demonstrate the utter fallacy of war. As the agent of the Government he would waive all rights of compensation, he added.

Mr. Barlow said he was highly trained by the Government as a military expert and was one of the first men in the naval service who put together a wireless set, going out as a wireless aide on the first ship that carried a set in the Pacific Ocean. In 1912 he became interested in aviation and in 1914 organized the first aero military squadron in the world in Mexico. He evolved the air bomb out of this experience the idea of which the American Government used in the World War.

Studying Technology's Problems



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

DR. KARL T. COMPTON
President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Methodists Cut Pay and Pensions Of Their Bishops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25—Reductions of salaries and pension allowances of retired bishops were voted today upon the submission of the report published to the Methodist General Conference several days ago. Efforts were made to set the reductions at 10 per cent, but the recommendations of 16 2-3 per cent made by the committee on episcopacy prevailed.

Bishops in foreign fields who have heretofore been expected to return to this country after two years' absence were denied this item of travel on their expense accounts, except upon an emergency making such a journey so clearly necessary that it shall be expressly authorized by the Board of Bishops.

The retrenchment policy in the conference was further evidenced by the reduction of the annual contribution of the denomination to the Federal Council of Churches from $15,000 a year to $12,000.

Contests were close over the election of editors of the church advocates since the eight church papers had been reduced to four. Changes were made in the editor of the Cincinnati edition, Dr. Ernest C. Wareing being displaced by Dr. Orien W. Fifer, of Indianapolis, Dr. Dan B. Brummit, editor of the Chicago edition, one of those eliminated, was selected for Kansas City, while Dr. E. L. Mills, formerly editor of the discontinued Portland, Ore., Advocate, was chosen for the San Francisco edition. James R. Joy, editor of the Christian Advocate, New York edition, was reelected.

PRIVATE USE URGED FOR ARMY BASE TERMINAL

Boston Interests Appeal at Hearing Before Shipping Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 25—Pleading for operation of the Army Base terminal in Boston by private interests, thus placing the port of Boston on more favorable terms with competing ports, a delegation of Boston interests appeared at the hearing before the United States Shipping Board here today. The Army Base has been operated by the Shipping Board for some time, and agitation for private operation has been increasing considerably in recent months. The Massachusetts Warehousemen's Association is opposed to private operation.

Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, testified at length in favor of private operation of the terminal in order "to have this great facility operated in a manner most advantageous to the port of Boston as a whole." Five reasons for favoring private operation of the army base were given by Mr. Parkhurst and amplified by other witnesses.

First, the Army Base Terminals in Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk are leased to private commercial operators and are put to the fullest use in order to attract business to these ports, he said. Second, by having the base in private hands the port of Boston would be placed on a more favorable basis with competing ports.

Third, the Boston base has splendid facilities for storage-in-transit, which allows for economical handling of cargo direct from end of ship's tackle into storage space. Fourth, "we understand that the Shipping Board desires at the earliest possible date to withdraw from ship and terminal operation. Leasing of the Boston Base for private operation would appear in line with its evidenced and determined policy." Fifth, the lease of the base for a stated period of years would relieve the uncertainty as to future use, policies and management.

Several proposals were submitted to the board by Mr. Parkhurst, in which it is urged that the base be leased under competitive bids and that the successful bidder be of demonstrated financial capacity, equipped with a sound and competent operating staff and of understood purpose to operate the terminal to the best interests of the port of Boston. Mr. Parkhurst made it plain that the Port Authority had no preference for one bidder over another.

The Port Authority proposes that the successful bidder be approved by that organization and that such bidder give assurances to the Shipping Board that "he will maintain aggressive solicitation of business for the port of Boston; that the terminal will be used exclusively for the handling and storage of waterborne freight, discharged from or loaded to vessels using the pier; that storage will be granted at reasonable rates to merchandise discharged from or loaded to vessels using the pier; that storage will be granted at reasonable rates to merchandise discharged by steamer at that pier or while awaiting export and that the New Haven railroad be given storage space at a reasonable rate, should they so desire, to put in effect in-transit storage at that terminal."

Letters from Governor Ely and Mayor Curley were introduced as testimony approving the views expressed by Mr. Parkhurst.

SPAIN'S PREMIER EXPECTS SUCCESS DESPITE UNREST

Internal Flares Keep Opponents Busy While Republicans Knit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The dangerous period for the Spanish Republic has passed and the nation may now look forward to fulfilling its destiny and obligations in an attitude of hope and concord, was the opinion expressed by Premier Manuel Azaña in a speech at Valencia.

There had been difficult times, said Señor Azaña, since the republic had come into existence, and moments of critical import, but the worst was now over. Difficulties for the Government lay ahead, but he enjoyed grappling with puzzling situations and while he was the chief of Government they would be met with firmness and inflexible authority.

The optimistic assurances of the Premier have particular significance at the moment when there are widespread rumors of increased activities of Soviet agents in Spain, and accounts of communistic and other disturbances in various parts of the peninsula come over the wires with tedious frequency.

Paradoxical as it may appear, however, it is these localized clashes and disturbances between Monarchists and Republicans, Socialists and Syndicalists, Communists and Roman Catholics that represent the surest safeguard at the present time against any solid attempt to bring in a Communist or counter-Republican régime. While the numerous parties quarrel among themselves there can be no opportunity for a united plan to overthrow the republican régime, which peacefully proceeds with the work of consolidating its powers.

NO CEMENT CORP. DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—International Cement Corporation took no action on the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common stock due at this time.

Socialists Adopt Repeal Plank

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 25 (AP)—A wet plank lay nailed today in the presidential campaign platform of the Socialist Party.

Adopted late yesterday in the waning hours of the national Socialist convention here, it demands not only repeal of prohibition laws but government ownership and operation of breweries, with only one concession to dry sentiment: a provision for state option. The convention adjourned shortly before midnight last night after four days of work during which Mr. Norman Matton Thomas of New York was chosen candidate for President and Mr. James H. Maurer of Harrisburgh, Penna., his running mate.

The platform, in addition to the wet plank, was constructed of others demanding $10,000,000 federal appropriations for relief activities, recognition of Soviet Russia and socialization of the nation's principal industries.

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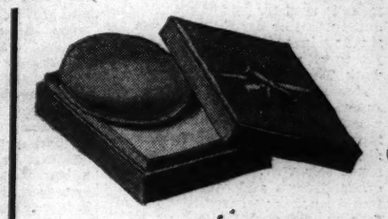
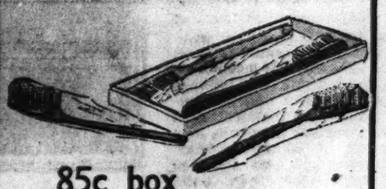
29.50
French hand decorated wood toilet set in smart designs. Seven pieces.

1.95
Grand long scrubber in green ☐ rose ☐ blue ☐ orchid ☐ or yellow ☐



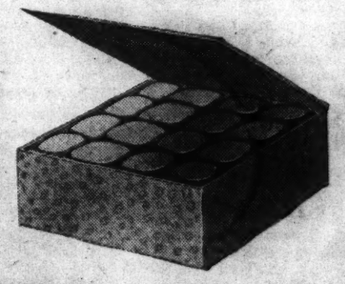
3 for 1.50
Boxes of dusting powder. In green ☐ orchid ☐ yellow ☐ or rose ☐ boxes.

12.50
Hand decorated pint vacuum set with glass and tray. Green ☐ blue ☐ rose ☐ yellow ☐ or French lilac ☐ shades.



85c box
Box of 4 Lortay toothbrushes, cellophane wrapped; colored handles.

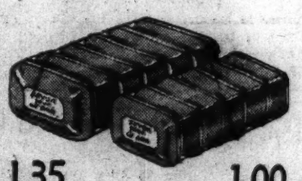
1.00
8-ounce jar Lord & Taylor cleansing cream. Green ☐ blue ☐ rose ☐ jars.



4.95
Chest of 48 cakes of fine imported soap. In jasmin (rose color) ☐ chypre (green) ☐ or lavender ☐ colors.

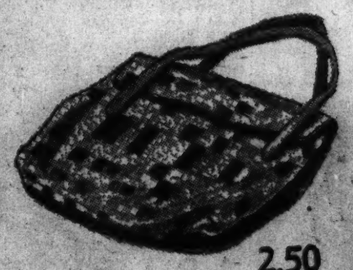
4 for 75c
Very convenient packages of cleaning tissue for guests or for traveling.

8.50
3-piece enamel toilet set on chromium base. In black ☐ green ☐ pink ☐ blue ☐ orchid ☐ or yellow ☐ colorings.

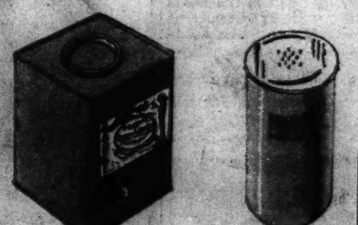


1.35 1.00
18 cakes cellophane wrapped bath soap, 1.35. Toilet size, 1.00. Rose ☐ lilac ☐ jasmin ☐ verbena ☐ violet ☐

1.00 and 1.25
Traveling bottles in attractive metal cases. Black ☐ red ☐ green ☐ blue ☐ colors. Medium ☐ or larger ☐ size.



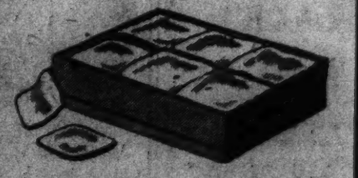
2.50
This very special and capacious terry cloth beach bag is rubber lined.



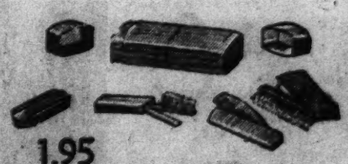
1.50 3 for 1.00
Four-pound tin of bath salts. Cologne ☐ verbena ☐ jasmin ☐ Large tins of Lortay talc in green ☐ blue ☐ or rose ☐ containers.

3.50
Leather case with 4 enamel-topped bottles. Black ☐ green ☐ or blue ☐

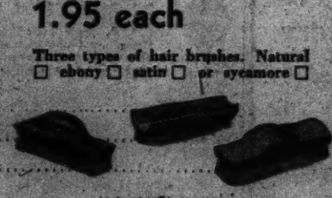
1.95 each
Three types of hair brushes. Natural ☐ ebony ☐ satin ☐ or sycamore ☐



3 for 1.00
Eiderdown lotion pads, in blue ☐ green ☐ rose ☐ orchid ☐ boxes



1.95
Celluloid brush sets in a compact: green ☐ blue ☐ or rose ☐ container.



75c each
Three types of nail brushes. Green ☐ blue ☐ rose ☐ yellow ☐ orchid ☐

1.95 each
Unbreakable metal mirrors, silk cases. Bone or folding handles. Green ☐ blue ☐ red ☐ brown ☐ or black ☐

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

Midsummer Fabrics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH summer at the door, fabrics for women's clothes assume a definite character, and realization of immediate requirements quickens the shoppers' pace. Some canny ones there are who have their outfit ready by the time the first scorching days—so likely to come suddenly—arrive. Others seem to lack the foresight and imagination to assemble a proper wardrobe for hot weather while chilly days linger and furs and woolens are so comfortable. For such as these there is a last minute scramble and the need of quick decisions, which, however, offer some compensations in discovering the latest materials and styles that have become stabilized.

This year the word "sheer" on which particular emphasis is laid in describing the new fabrics has a pleasant sound and encourages one in the task of necessary shopping. It applies to a collection of large proportions which includes linens, silks, cottons, even laces, and the several synthetic weaves. The newest woolens have a rough, nubby or ribbed surface though they are lacy and loosely woven. Rodier, among the French, and Forstman, among the American houses, have presented some weaves that are as distinguished as they are beautiful. These woolen-sheers and semi-sheers, as they are called, are to be had in a large assortment of solid colors, but there are also delightful combinations in checks, dots, stripes, and conventional figures. Broken plaids and diagonals are specially fashionable and the colors are both subdued and gay. The texture of these woolens is somewhat like the old-fashioned grenadine and those of smooth surface are of the nature of challis, which has been with us again these past two years. Knitted wool lace all-overs in small patterns are having decided success for gowns, separate blouses and jackets.

Fine woolen yarn woven with silk and rayon in wide bands of open mesh is used for sets of scarf, jacket and turban or beret. The bands are six to eight inches wide and are joined with fagoting or other needlework. These are dyed in all the new colors shown by both French and American modistes. Sportswomen who have clung to the idea that wool is more appropriate than silk for active sports are having their innings this year. For bouclé, knitted goods, jerseys and even tweeds are found in sheer weaves that are absorbent and cool, while they retain that desired swagger look. Smart travel suits and coats are made of sheer tweedy novelty goods in extreme stripes. In the softer style of costume these sheer woolens are being successfully used as lining for the coat of a silk and wool ensemble in which the dress is made of plain woolen, the coat—usually three-quarter length—of printed silk.

The manner in which fabrics are used in partnership is unique and interesting, wool with almost everything, creating sometimes a decidedly dramatic effect. Sheer wool, for example, is used with dotted swiss and organdie, and an even more striking combination is that of mesh woolens with piqué, swiss and batiste. Wool crêpe is joined effectively with pebbly silks and cottons, and wool jersey with cotton mesh. The fancy for figured materials with plain is evident in many new styles, particularly in sports dress. These combinations of fabrics so sharply contrasting in type might imply a lack of style in the costume but they are made with fine taste and discretion, with yokes, sleeves, capes and a diversity of design with effects that are most refreshing.

Perhaps the most striking combination this season is that of "processed" corduroy in bright colors lined with check or striped gingham. This is used for one of the chic new "weather" coats; others also of waterproof material are cut in a top-coat model of cotton suede, and lined with bright plaids in silk, cotton, celanese or rayon. In this group are also raglan coats in the tweedy woolens and basket weave woolens in pastel shades, lined with a fabric of totally different type, some with figured calico. Some are unlined. Rainy day wear has come into a place of dignity with other high class apparel and a woman may look as well-groomed and chic in her mackintosh as in her best street suit. Waterproof crêpe de chine continues to be a favorite in raincoats of the highest price and most exclusive design. The fashionable colors are white, with black or flag blue and several shades of red. Among the imported models are some in citron, chartreuse and a light bluish green. Waterproofed linens and transparent tweeds are among the latest importations from London.

Silk continues to be the dress fabric de luxe, topping all of the season's novelties. The new weaves offer marked contrasts. Satin for evening gowns and wraps has a gleaming surface that produces the effect of heaviness, but it is really lightweight. White is still extremely smart, though black and the pastels are much worn. For daytime the semilustrous and dull satins are worn for formal affairs, often in models showing the contrasting dull and bright sides. In these beige, blue, sage green and soft light browns are favorites. Chalky surface crêpe is a high style note of the season, woven to hang in soft lines when draped, and taffeta which is much liked for hot weather dance frocks is thin, smooth and lustrous in texture. Silks of rough and ribbed weave, and light weight, are liked for sports and general daytime wear. Attractive flower shades are spun in plain colors, and some flower motifs and plaids in the figured. Lace, silky and shimmering, or dull and cloudlike, is having a vogue, and the Spanish type, Alençon and peau d' ange are equally modish. Some are dyed in evening shades, and white is more fashionable than ever. Net, both the soft and starched finish, mousseline de soie and organdie de soie are used for dancing and garden party frocks in period styles, with wide skirts, frills and flounces.

Materials of every known sort are reproduced in the midsummer cottons and there are prints that look like silk, ribbed weaves that look like corduroy, and sheers in pebbly surface, fancy nets and lace meshes. In the extreme designs are quaint little prints and enormous coin spots in ultra-modern style. It is equally smart to wear a soft or crisp cotton frock, though the soft weaves are preferable for daytime. The height of the season will bring out a full palette of colors, A partial list includes trumpet flower red, bluebells blue, melon heart, sunrise, tangerine, begonia pink, golden glow, turquoise, jade green, purple aster and coxcomb.

Bags and Gloves

Among the new accessories none are more important than handbags and gloves. Bags for spring are different in many details from those of the last season. Since sheer wool is fashionable for coats and frocks, many bags are seen developed in rough, pebbly leather or rough silk or woolen material. Sometimes the suit fabric of nubbly wool or tweed is used also for a handbag and if one can be so fortunate as to find a bag whose material thus corresponds with one's outfit, the effect is interesting.

Although many of the smartest of bags are of brilliant reds, blues, and greens, for the conservative woman the delicate shades of gray and beige are much seen, as well as sober blacks.

Gloves, on the contrary, are discreet in color. Whereas winter gloves were offered in many bright shades, spring gloves are mostly seen in blacks, browns, dark blue and shades of gray and beige. Colored gloves are fashionable only in very pale tints which exactly match the tone of the costume.

Drawn by Mary Haring for The Christian Science Monitor

FOUR SUMMER SILK PRINTS

Illustrating the Vogue for Neck Trimmings and Short Sleeves.

At the left is a pale blue silk with a design in dark blue and white, trimmed with fagoting and white silk braid on the capelet. Next is a tweed-like print in various shades of blue and worn with a white vestee and red, white and blue flowers. A red silk mottled with white worn with a blue belt and a white button on the scarf-like collar is worn by the third model, while on the right is shown a jericho print in a black-and-white leaf design with a white collar gracefully tied.

By Pagano. Costume by Courtesy of Bonwit Teller to The Christian Science Monitor

A BRETON SAILOR IN FINE BLACK MILAN DESIGNED BY MAINBOCHER

The White Flower Is No Softer Than the Curves of This Modish Hat

A new blouse of tomato-red chiffon blocked with a fine black stripe, and made with the tiny puffed sleeves which give a quaint touch to many of the new blouses.

Shoes of Many Types

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE satisfactory shoe wardrobe is not necessarily comprised of many shoes, but it must contain specific types for various activities. The golfer, tennis enthusiast or hiker obviously requires at least one pair of shoes for each sport. Besides these, the average woman finds that if she has a shoe suitable for walking in the country, an oxford for street wear with suits or knitted clothes, and a pump or somewhat elaborate oxford of kid or suède for silk or sheer suits and print frocks, she is well shod for every daytime activity.

In addition, most women require two types of evening slippers. The first is a simple moiré or satin pump, with or without a buckle, to be worn with informal evening clothes or frocks of the Sunday night type, the other is a model more striking in design for the formal evening costume.

For Summer Activities

Besides these fundamental standbys, many women add shoes for particular summer activities. The spectator sports shoe, designed to be worn with sports clothes, though not for actual sports, is the correct shoe for wear with linen, piqué, tub-silk and mesh dresses. This shoe is a white pigskin or buckskin pump, a tie or one-strap model with brown toes and heels. The summer shoe suitable when filmy, pastel, very feminine frocks are worn is usually fashioned of écru or white linen, and may be either a plain, embroidered, or perforated pump.

If it is necessary to make replacements in the shoe wardrobe this summer the woman shopper will find she has a diversified and interesting array of models from which to make her selection. She will discover also, that although good shoes never approach the price of those cheaply made, many shoes of fine workmanship and material are now much below their former cost.

But consider what is new in footwear. Of first importance is the improved gillie. This shoe falls in the category of the sturdy, English brogue for country wear, but the improved model is without the boxing in the toe. Consequently, the shoe is as comfortable as a bathing or tennis sneaker, but its sturdy appearance is retained. At first the improved gillies were shown only in dark brown, but makers of other sports shoes are beginning to show models in many color combinations, specially along the beige and brown tones—since these colors are considered smartest for sports—which possess the new toe.

Original Details

Many unusual style details are seen on street shoes of both the tailored and semitailored types. In many cases, however, so slight is the distinction between these categories that it is expressed only in the thickness of the sole and in the heel, which is lower and less shaped on the informal models. When buying shoes, therefore, the woman shopper finds it important to tell the salesman the type of costume with which they are to be worn.

Blue kid is considered smart for street shoes. Black kid is equally fashionable, but is worn with more tailored outfits, specially suits. Both colored and black kid shoes, however, are beautifully designed. The line this season is slender and patrician, and trimming details help to carry out this idea. Many blue, beige and patterned leather dress slippers have intriguing buckles, small but effective, usually in a glowing, jewel tone of the color of the shoe, or else are trimmed with graceful inserts of reptile skin.

Perforations and Cut-Outs

Black ties are relieved from soberness by much cut-out work on the sides and insteps, thus allowing the hosiery to provide the necessary touch of color. Perforations in clever patterns on heels and toes serve the same purpose.

The vogue for sandals for afternoon wear and even for street use, has forced its way into the fashion limelight. This is probably a passing style, but as an evening slipper the sandal is established, and the loveliest are mere straps of gorgeous material combined in interlaced designs.

Camp Outfits for the Child

Should it be found desirable to outfit a child going to camp for the first time with a junior group to a camp not large enough to issue a folder of specifications, the following list is offered by well-known sports supply houses as meeting the needs of the outdoor camper completely, and at the same time expertly deleting nonessentials:

1 pair bloomers, cotton drill or poplin.
1 pair bloomers or divided skirt of flannel or serge.
6 middies, long or short sleeves, unbleached preferably.
1 slip-over sweater.
1 kerchief or scarf.
1 bathing suit (wool).
1 rubber diving cap.
1 pair tramping shoes.
1 pair sneakers.
1 bathrobe.
1 raincoat.
6 pairs stockings, wool and lisle, assorted.
Handkerchiefs
1 sou'wester hat.
1 beret (tam).
2 flannel nightgowns or pajamas.

Regulations also require the following bedding and bath requirements:

1 pillow.
4 single sheets.
3 blankets.
1 comforter.
3 face towels and soap.
2 laundry bags.
6 bath towels.
3 pillow slips.

Useful articles list:

Camera.
Canteen.
Tennis racquet.
Tennis balls.
Knapsack.
Hockey stick.
Games.
Musical instruments.
Song books.

Frocks With a French Accent

By ELENE FOSTER

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

WHAT a joy it is to see once more the good, old-fashioned summer frocks of cotton, linen, dimity and organdie! One feels that they must be the harbingers of a "good, old-fashioned summer." The new collections are full of frocks for all occasions, made not only of these old-time materials but also of lovely new ones in cotton and linen. Sheer and dainty for the afternoon and evening and a bit more substantial for sports and morning wear, they are supplanting the georgettes and chiffons.

There are so many lovely things to talk about that one hardly knows where to begin, so let's start with the morning costume. Even the tailored suit is made of linen, shantung or cotton tweed. The Rodier cotton tweeds, of which I wrote you in the early spring, are being used by all the leading houses for the bolero or short, loose jacket and the plain tailored skirt which constitute the summer "tailleur." The photograph of the costume by Mme. Schiaparelli which I am sending, is typical of this type of costume. This has the high-waisted skirt and the short, slightly-fitted jacket of white tweed with a double-breasted blouse of geranium red linen fastened with two white pearl clips.

A new shantung, softer and less crushable than the old-fashioned kind, is another popular material for this type of costume, used both in the natural color and in soft shades of blue, pink, maize and geranium. Black and navy blue shantung suits worn with a gay-colored blouse are also shown by several houses and make an excellent costume for summer traveling. The new, soft, uncrushable linen is also used for the summer "tailleur." One of these from the collection of Mme. Vera Borea is in the natural color, made with a high-waisted skirt which has "suspender" bands over the shoulders fastened to the belt with jade-green buttons and a bolero jacket with the same gay buttons and a plain blouse of green handkerchief linen. With a little green linen beret, this makes a charmingly youthful summer costume.

Worth makes these linen costumes with a long, loose coat and a one-piece, tailored frock, all in pale yellow, dull pink or powder blue with a little collar and cuffs of white piqué on the frock and narrow diagonal bands to accentuate the slim line of the hips.

All-Day Frocks

A model by Chanel is in navy blue linen, the skirt with narrow godets and a loose jacket which ties at the neck and is faced with narrow striped blue and white linen, and a sleeveless blouse of the stripes with a belt of the same material. And while we are speaking of Chanel, a novelty of this collection is a linen costume which can literally be worn "from early dawn to dewy eve." This is made in printed linen, blue or red with a white dot, the latter being perhaps the more attractive. It consists of a long-sleeved bolero and a one-piece, sleeveless frock which has a slightly flaring skirt and plain bodice with a rounded neck at the front buttoned to the waist with white pearl buttons and a back which is cut low with two wide bands crossing in the center and a narrow belt of the same material. A jaunty little sailor hat made of the same printed linen with a square linen bow at the front is worn with this and, of course, white gloves and shoes and stockings.

Simple little daytime frocks are made of linen, shantung and piqué, in plain colors or with a small printed design and old-fashioned gingham in check or plaid designs are in high favor. White linen plaided in lines of blue and red is used by Mlle. Chanel for a frock which has a skirt with a pleated front and a plain bodice with the neck cut in a wide V with three bows of white piqué tied across the opening. A long-sleeved frock of coral shantung, by the same designer, is quite plain with three little bows at both the front and back of the bodice. Captain Molyneux has a very smart frock of red and white checked gingham, made on the diagonal, with a red leather belt and a frill across the back and on the sleeves, both faced with red.

Mme. Lyolène is showing an excellent summer sports costume which consists of a sleeveless tennis frock of white linen with a rather wide belt of red and white stripes and a loose, sleeveless jacket of butcher's blue linen with narrow bands of red and white around the edges.

Gingham and Pique

A striking model in the collection of Mme. Vera Borea consists of a short-sleeved frock of red and beige plaid gingham with a row of red buttons down the entire length of the back and a sleeveless bolero of lacquer red patent leather. Red, by the by, is used more than any other color for the buttons and trimmings of these gingham and linen frocks. Mme. Borea has also a frock of printed piqué with a tiny design in red, which is made with three box pleats at the front of the skirt, a plain, short-sleeved bodice with bright red buttons and a belt of braided red leather.

The Christian Science Monitor

Tailored Costume of White Tweed With Red Linen Blouse by Schiaparelli.

Empire Tendencies

Mme. Schiaparelli is showing the plainest of all the summer frocks in cotton, linen and a new crinkly crepe, made on princess lines with no fullness in the skirt and worn without a belt, but with the front of the bodice cut in such a way that it suggests the Empire style. These are, of course, particularly suited to the slim, youthful figure. Several of these models have a narrow yoke across the back of the shoulders with one large button of the color of the frock at one side and two or three similar buttons at the same side of the hips. An amusing model by Mme. Schiaparelli is a frock of navy blue crepe-de-chine, over which is worn a square apron made of a silk bandanna with a little square bib of the same printed silk. One may change the apron, for two go with the frock, one in navy blue with a white border and spots, and the other white with navy blue stripes and little white figures.

Summer frocks of a bit dressier type are made of dimity, dotted Swiss muslin, embroidered handkerchief linen and fine cotton. These usually have a little puffed sleeve and a little collar or chemisette, or both, of fine white muslin. Many have a guimpe with a round neck and little flat collar and short sleeves of dotted Swiss or organdie, in which case the frock, of course, is sleeveless. A model which I saw recently was in navy blue Swiss with a small white dot worn over a white slip. The skirt was rather full and had a tiny band of white organdie under the edge, the bodice was sleeveless and was worn with a guimpe of white dotted Swiss, which had short puffed sleeves which had a tiny ruffle of the organdie at the edge. The little round collar was also edged with an organdie ruffle and tied with a muslin bow. The belt was of the organdie tied in a crisp bow at the back. A frock of beige Swiss with a white dot, by the same designer, was worn over a pink slip. This was made with a full skirt with a little ruche of plain beige muslin at the edge and a bodice which was made surplice fashion at both the front and the back with the little plain ruching at the edges and a short, plain sleeve edged with the ruche. The belt was of pink taffeta ribbon. The beauty of all these lovely frocks, it seems to me, is that they are extremely dainty and feminine without being the least bit "fussy." I did want to tell you of the summer evening gowns, but these must wait until next time.

Fashion Nuggets

Lovely embroidered batiste and mouselline-de-soie over plain or printed taffeta foundations are lovely for dressy afternoon and informal evening wear. Short puff sleeves and tight waistlines add to their youthfulness. Short taffeta jackets are attractive accompaniments for these summer evening frocks.

One of the latest acquisitions to the season's wardrobe is an evening suit in afternoon length. It is of solid color and devoid of ornamentation. When the jacket is removed, the dress shows a moderate evening décolleté. A small corsage, of self-color, adorns the dress.

The "cadet capelet," a clever elbow-length cape of silk, is an addition to the scarf family. It fastens closely around the neck and hugs the shoulders tightly. Matching belts and other accessories add much to the tailored washable crêpes.

Tailored chiffon suits and dresses bid fair to become summer favorites. Three-piece suits made entirely of tucks have contrasting blouses. Tucked dresses in navy and black with organdie trim are included in the tailored dress for street wear.

Lace is still very popular, its latest entry being in the afternoon costume cut on severe lines, softened only by a touch of lingerie. When the jacket is removed, one has a dinner gown suitable for club or informal wear.

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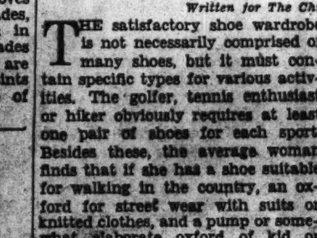

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Style Sketches

By FRANCES HAYS

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The Christian Science Monitor

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Here are two excerpts from a recent Monitor message by Miss Foster which show the importance of her information. After a morning in some of the most famous Paris houses, she says:

"With a great majority of women there is a growing demand for what is known as the 'all-day' frock, a gown which is not too dressy for the morning shopping, and yet quite suitable for luncheon or afternoon informal affairs. . . . One of these 'all-day' frocks which I saw at luncheon time at Ciro's the other day was of fine black jersey with the bodice of jade green in the same material. . . .

"As to the coiffure, short hair is coming back with a vengeance. The little row of untidy curls or tight roll at the nape of the neck is rarely seen and the Parisian hairdressers tell me that the return of the 'coup garcon,' the 'boy-cut' is imminent."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
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THE HOME FORUM

Khush Amadid

("You Have Come Sweetly"—a Persian Welcome)

WE STRUCK camp shortly after dawn, and, swallowing a hurried breakfast while our boys packed our tents and loaded our mule caravan, we mounted our waiting ponies and started off.

Our camp had been pitched for the night outside the little village of Qizilja, which lies at one end of a hill-girt plain a few miles west of the Persian frontier. The keen mountain air of the early morning invigorated us, and gave zest to the ride. Our host of the previous evening arrived from his village, ready mounted and attended, in order to see us on our way. Polite protestations at the trouble we were giving him were of no avail, and our little cavalcade moved off.

Our ponies were fresh and felt the tang of the mountain air; they were as ready as we for a scamper across the plain. We galloped on gayly. The long white sleeves of our Kurdish friends streamed out like pennants behind them: their turbans soon disintegrated, the gay colored handkerchiefs of which they were composed, fell down, and were grasped in their owners' hands as they jolted on, adding more streaming banners to our picturesque cavalcade. Five miles of this and our path turned west, into the hills. Here we halted and, despite his protestations, bade farewell to our cheerful little host. At a more sedate pace, we started to ascend the narrow mountain track which winds up and round the hillside, through the stunted oaks which grow in plenty over the mountains in this part of Kurdistan. At times the track would follow the bank of some irrigation channel, a shallow, fast running stream in which the water always appears to run uphill! These irrigation channels are in themselves fine feats of engineering; they sometimes run round a hillside for many miles to provide water for a village in the mountains, far from any other water supply. Among these wild people, water rights are the frequent cause of quarrel.

A climb of about five miles, in which we have risen perhaps a thousand feet, and we come to the enchanting glade and village of Bahé. Here great walnut and mulberry trees afford generous and welcome shade. An abundance of springs keeps the whole place well watered and green, giving it the appearance of English park land. The headman of the village, accompanied by sundry elders, comes out to meet us, calling to some boys to bring us that most refreshing of all drinks, "Mästau," frothy white curds in a solid wood bowl. Although it is still early, the sun has developed a more than comfortable strength, so we gladly dismount and take refuge in the shade of a grand old mulberry tree, where we quench our thirst and chat with the villagers. The headman presses us to stay, but we regretfully explain that we have to reach Nurak, where we have arranged to spend the night in the village of one Hama Rashid Beg, and that is another eight hours' ride. Our friends express astonishment at our making such a long march but, at the mention of the great Beg's name, they cease their invitations for us to stop with them, lowly as they are.

We are soon in the saddle again for a farther climb of another thousand feet, and we find ourselves on what appears to be the roof of the world. To one side of us the hill descends steeply to the azure-blue waters of the Zab River, ascending equally steeply on the other side, which is Persia. All around us for as far as we can see are mountains and yet more mountains; great rugged peaks, some even yet (and it is June) snow-covered. The whole presents one of those breath-taking panoramas only to be experienced in mountain country. Light and shade cause unbelievable coloring, golden-yellows, larch-greens, soft pink, and vivid, deep blue. It is magnificently beautiful.

We linger a while, and then on we go again, slowly descending to the river which we reach at midday. Girths being slackened, our horses eagerly enter the water and drink. We seek the shade of a massive boulder, and stretch ourselves luxuriously after our ride. The boys bring brimming mugs of cold spring water, and our lunch from our saddlebags.

After an hour's halt, we mount again and push forward, since we have still several hours' journey before us. This is the worst part of the day, the sun being really fierce now. We would give much to rest for a little. We ride on lazily. We are all silent. The horses are tormented by the flies; the smart swish of their tails over their quarters is regular, like the sound of their hoofs; the monotonous movement makes us drowsier still. At last, thank heaven, a village! "Yallah!" we cry. "Bring mastau!" A giggling almond-eyed young woman responds to our request and we gulp down the thrice welcome beverage with zest. "Mashallah! it is good." "Great is your kindness," we say. "Khuda hafiz-i-shuma, good-by!"

The drink freshens us and we can now even laugh again. Such power do we attribute to a quart of curds, mixed with spring water in a goat's skin!

One more halt for a drink from a mountain stream, and we start on our last hour of the journey.

We are now in tribal country, where the reins of government do not extend, and where old customs, some quaint, some dignified, persist. One of these latter is the Istiqbal or welcome. Today we are to experience this with all its tribal pomp.

Soon after our halt, we see, topping a spur, a group of horsemen, the sun glinting on the bright trappings of their animals, catching the barrels of rifles and the silver-mounted hilts of daggers. Our host, Hama Rashid Beg, has ridden out from his village to our "Istiqbal."

As befits the chief of a powerful and wealthy tribe, his following is large. The Beg himself, with his son and a couple of lesser chiefs, has dismounted and waits on our path. Behind him, mounted and armed to the teeth, stretching up and down the hill on either side of the track, are perhaps a hundred horsemen. The Beg hurries forward to greet us, and we hastily, though stiffly dismount, despite his protests that we should remain mounted. We grasp hands and mutter polite speeches to each other, then remount. Our host waves us on and makes as if to follow us. But we are strangers, we say; we do not know the way; will he not lead us? With polite submission, the Beg precedes us. His retinue follows on behind our own. Only one of them goes ahead, he the tribal drummer, alas! now all too infrequently seen and heard. Right merrily he thumps his instruments, the two small drums on either side of his saddle bow. Horses prick their ears at the first roll, and a minute later lose their listlessness. The Beg's retinue is inspired to a display of Kurdish horsemanship for our edification, and we, not to be outdone, join in their galloping and prancing. We soon leave the cavorting to the fresher animals, however, and settle down to a sedate walk. We scramble and clatter over the now steep and rocky mountain paths, chatting with the Beg and the other chiefs wherever we can ride side by side, until at length we arrive at our destination. Our hosts dismount hastily and run to assist us from our saddles. It is cooler now, but what a blessed relief to have arrived!

A cooling bath looms delightfully before us. As we walk throuh the village, the Persian welcome is echoed on every side: "Khush Amadid! Khush Amadid!" "Thy coming is sweet!" So indeed has been our welcome. M. C.

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Rocky Mountain Citadels

Here in the western mountains
Castles have built themselves against the sky.
They are old castles.
Winds live in them—robber baron winds.
Rains have besieged them. The sun has burned them.
The moon's arrows entered their windows long ago.
They are older than the castles on the Rhine,
More wonderful than castles in Spain.

M. S. HOSMER.

Life on a Rhodesian Farm

Although the nearest white man lives thirty-five miles away, life on a farm in Northern Rhodesia is never dull. But a sense of humour is essential; without it you had far better stay in cities and hug closely the amenities of civilized life. On one of these farms one is face to face with essentials, and necessity dictates everything.

Here there was first the house, the despair of all housewives, but the joy of all men-folk. It was thatched and—strange though it may seem in a land of single-storeyed buildings—double-storeyed. The reason for this, apparently, is that in the early days lions were frequent visitors. . . .

The house, in character and appearance, resembles a medieval castle, but instead of a moat there is a swift-running mountain stream. The central hall, with its pillared arches and bats circling round in the light of the lamp, is strongly suggestive of deer-hounds and men in leathern jerkins.

The genial owner who presides over it all might well be likened to a "bold bad baron":—bold, at least, if not bad, for certainly a kinder-hearted man never lived. He has long been the guide, philosopher, and friend of all who travelled the Great North Road. . . .

Around the house are the orange orchards, forty-five hundred feet above sea level. In addition to oranges, lemons, grapefruit, naartjes, avocado pears, peaches, plums, granadillas, and pineapples grow well. . . . Always one is within sound of running water. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful spot.

Previously we had thought—if we had thought at all—that oranges were flung haphazard into cases ready for delivery. We were quickly to learn our mistake. Treated with more care than one would handle an egg, the orange goes through many stages before it is finally placed with mathematical precision in the case. Fresh cut from the trees, the oranges are first graded, those with any defects being placed on one side, while the good oranges are left on trays in the shade to "cure." Next comes the washing, and after that the sorting into sizes, and a further scrutiny for blemishes. Then, and then only, are they wrapped and packed for export. The smaller oranges are all used for marmalade.

The orange season in Northern Rhodesia, unlike that in other citrus fruit-growing countries, continues the whole year round, each tree giving a fourfold yield. The importance of this will be appreciated by orange-growers who usually have but one crop per annum. The complete cycle of growth, from blossom to ripe fruit, may be observed at one time on a single tree. No sooner has one crop been picked than another is ready.—M. L. BELCHER, in "Cape to Cowley Via Cairo in a Light Car."

Is Music Without Humor?

We hear much about humour in music, but we are apt to forget that, strictly speaking, the amount of really humorous music is so small as to be almost negligible. By really humorous music, I mean that which is funny, not merely through its association with an amusing text or situation, but in itself. This is, of course, another form of the programme-music question. Detach even the most vivid programme-music from its title, and it may take on a dozen different meanings with equal success. Dissociate the music of the most successful humorous song from its text, and who will laugh at it? Left to itself, it becomes mere music, often of an uninteresting type. Those who deny the limitations of music in this respect are faced with an awkward fact. The test of verbal wit and humour is its power of causing laughter; yet how often do we find a Humoreske Burlesca, or Scherzo provoking even so much as a smile? Has anybody ever heard more than a ripple of laughter at an orchestral concert, save when the double-bassoonist has been playing variations on "Lucy Long"?

It is fashionable just now to describe the orchestration of some very spicy modern works as "witty." But wit is entirely a verbal quality. A picture may be humorous, because it can show us incident. It cannot be witty, because wit is almost invariably concerned with the discovery of unexpected relations between two dissimilar ideas, and this discovery can be expressed only in words. Take a Max Beerbohm cartoon, for example. The picture itself is merely funny: the finer quality of wit appears only when the few words of text are added. Where pictorial art fails, music can hardly be expected to succeed.

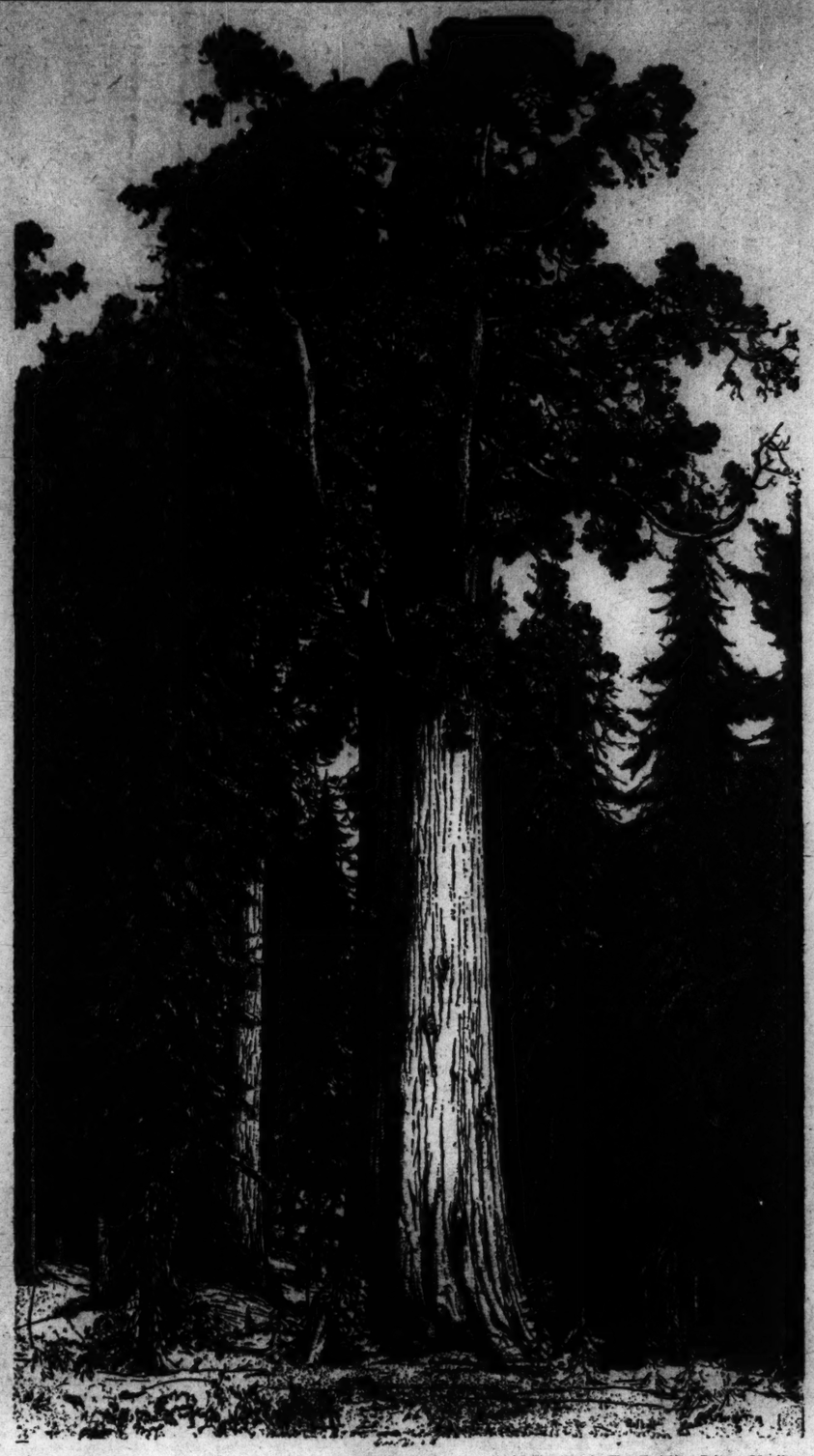
An orchestral score can no more be witty than it can be wise. The only way in which music may approximate to verbal wit is in some of its uses of enharmonic change. The taking of a chord in one relation, and leaving it in another, is a kind of pun, and therefore a form of wit. So far as it is a sudden showing of an unexpected connection between two unrelated keys it has much in common with real wit.—HARVEY GRACE, in "A Musician at Large."

When Mary Sings

When Mary sings it seems a faint,
Fond echo of some far bird's plaint,
Some song of love and past delight
From twilight grove or asure height
Comes dreamily in drifting flight
To me, and brings on drowsy wings,
Spring's luring, lulling murmurings,
Despite the wind-worn winter's night,
When Mary sings.

When Mary sings, tonight, her quaint
Child music croons, in sweet restraint,
Soft slumber tunes, whose tones unite
The mother's runes with ditties, light
As infant fancies can incite.
Before the blaze she sways and swings
Her cradled dolls, and round her clings
The glory of a sacred rite,
When Mary sings.

—RAY CLARKE ROSE, in "At the Sign of the Ginger Jar."



Courtesy of the Casson Galleries, Boston, to The Christian Science Monitor

General Sherman, One of the Giant Sequoias: From an Etching by Ernest Haskell

ETCHING is more than a mere pictorial representation of persons or objects. It is, rather, an impression first born in the artist, portrayed by him with a needle on a plate, and finally revealed to the public in the completed print. Draftsmanship is necessary to an etcher, but is not sufficient; feeling, a prime requisite, but not an end; a blending of these two qualities is needed to make a whole, as is well exemplified by the later work of Ernest Haskell.

Just five years before the dawn of this century, Ernest Haskell's artistic sun began its ascent. The editor of the Mail and Express, New York City, in that year detected a burgeoning talent in a few idle sketches lying carelessly on a desk, and, despite expressed doubts on the part of members of his staff, he printed them. This so delighted the long slender boy that he decided to be an artist and promptly obtained a position in the art department of the New York American. A few years later he went to Paris, studied in the galleries and took a studio, where he painted, sketched and produced a series of fine monotypes.

He returned to New York and a few years later had his first one-man exhibition at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. This was an important step in Mr. Haskell's career for, though his exhibition received a certain amount of acclaim, he realized that his foundations were none too firm. So he went back to Paris to conquer his shortcomings. The books of Leonardo da Vinci and the Rovinski Rembrandt catalogue for instructors became his close companions and remained so. With these books, he grounded himself so surely in his art that, when he turned to etching for further expression, he was able to do, in his last few years, work that ranks among the notable achievements of American art.

Ernest Haskell's etchings are vital of line and airy of texture, due largely to his process of incision on the copper plate, a slow-biting process which Mr. Haskell more or less rediscovered. He sought for years with what must have been unending patience for a method of sinking his lines deeply into the plate without greatly widening them. In the end he found the method which he was seeking and it became an earmark of quality in his work.

In the General Sherman plate, one of his California series, this fine strength of line is readily discernible. He caught the subtle complexities of leafy notation, the crisscross bars of light and shade and the deep uncharted shadows of the giant forest of the Sequoias. He captured the mood of the giant tree easily and gracefully. It is on the strength of such work that Mr. Haskell has been placed in the company of the elect, and there are today authorities who unhesitatingly place him in a small select group, with Childe Hassam and Edward Hopper, as one of three most important American etchers of our own day.

Moc

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

POMIMO to, że żyjemy w okresie zadziwiających odkryć i materjalnego rozwoju, bezradność ludzkości w obliczu zamieszek i klęsk dotkliwie wciąż bije w oczy. Aczkolwiek uciemiężone ludy przyjmują zło z niewolniczym duchem rezygnacji, wszakże, jednocześnie z rozpowszechnieniem korzyści we wszystkich warstwach społeczeństwa, coraz bardziej daje się odczuć dążenie do mocy pokonania zła. Jest to dążenie naturalne, zbawienne i zupełnie słuszne. Kto, sam nie ulegając złu, daje przykład możliwości ujarzmienia zła, ten jest dobroczyńcą swych współtowarzyszy, udziela bowiem im otuchy i podniety.

Zbyt często uderzające niepowodzenie w opanowaniu życiowych niedoli, nawet bardziej zwykłych, znanych jako choroba i bieda, wynika z mylnego pojęcia o źródle mocy. Wielu mniema, że moc tkwi w ludzkiej woli. Wola, kierowana szlachetnemi pobudkami do pokonania zła, oraz zastosowanie wysiłku w tym kierunku są lepsze od powolnej uległości okolicznościom, a mocne postanowienie jest wielką pomocą w wykonaniu; jednak inteligentne rozumienie, że istnieje nieprzezwyciężony prąd prawdziwej energji duchowej, który wciąż może nas nieść, oraz obszerny rezerwuar potęgi duchowej, z którego nieograniczenie można czerpać, niezawodnie o wiele jest lepsze.

Niegdyś moc przypisywano bogom Grecji i Rzymu, jednakże ujawnienie jej, jak wówczas wiersono, mogło być tak dobroczynne, jak i niepożądane. Pierwszym wyrzekicielem idei nieskończonej mocy łącznie z nieskończoną dobrotliwością w jednym niezmiennym a wiecznym Bogu było plemię Hebrajskie. Kto chciałby sprawować prawdziwą zdolność mocy, winien poczynać od oświadczenia wraz z Psalmistą, "iż moc jest Boża". Co za radosne objawienie dla tego, kto wierzył, być może, w wiele potęg, o których świadczyły: przypadek, dziedziczność, otoczenie, niemoc, choroba, śmierć, że w istocie jest tylko jedna moc—jeden Bóg sprawiedliwy, miłosierny, litościwy i wiekuiście ten sam!

W osobie Jezusa Chrystusa pojawił się na ziemi doskonały demonstrator tych pełnych chwały faktów. Żadnego innego życiorysu nie badano tak pilnie i dokładnie; a w jednym punkcie zgadzają się wszyscy krytycy, nawet rzekomo uwłaczający Mu, mianowicie, że ujawnił On moc. Jak prawdziwie i zupełnie skutkiem tego był on. Zbawicielem świata, stosunkowo niewielu rozumiało to w ciągu ubiegłych stuleci, ponieważ opacznie rozumiano lub też utracono jego proste nauki.

Mamy powód do nieograniczonej wdzięczności za to, że prawdziwe znaczenie tych nauk wyniesiono na światło dzienne w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy /"Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego" przez Mary Baker Eddy/. Zwrócono w nim uwagę na to, że Jezus, który ujawnił absolutne opanowanie ludzkich stanów i okoliczności, żywiołów, choroby i strachu, —jak również śmierci,—nigdy nie rościł sobie pretensji do posiadania jakiegoś specjalnego czy też osobliwego przywileju, natomiast mówił prosto: "Nie mogę ja sam od siebie nic czynić",—"Ojciec zaś, który we mnie mieszka, on czyni dzieła"; powiedział też: "Ale przyjmiecie moc Ducha Świętego, który przyjdzie na was."

Wiedza Chrześcijańska tłumaczy Ducha Świętego jako moc boską, jako wiedzę ścisłą, czyli rozumienie Boga. Mając choć w małym stopniu to rozumienie i wiedząc ponadto, że obraz i podobieństwo Boże może odbijać tylko swego Stwórcę, być do niego podobnym, każdy mężczyzna, kobieta i dziecko dziś może wzniść się do opanowania zła tego życia i strachu śmierci, która, jak nam dowiedziono, jest tylko cieniem. Wspaniałe jest poznać, że człowiek nie ma potrzeby ubłagać, ani ułagodzić Boga, Ojca niebieskiego, w którym zamieszkuje cała moc! Odwracając się od ludzkich pragnień, możemy "badać, aby uspokoić się", aby myśl odbijała boskość tak, jak spokojne jezioro odbija gwiazdy. Odbicie to myślenia boskiego jest moc. "Czekajcie cierpliwie na nieograniczoną Miłość, pana i dawcę Życia", pisała Mary Baker Eddy w "Pulpit and Press" /p. 4/, "Odbijajcie to Życie, a—s— nim przychodzi pełnia mocy bytu." To znów pisze: "Żyć tak, iżby utrzymywać ludzką świadomość w stałym stosunku z tem, co jest boskie, duchowe i wiecznie, jest to indywidualizowanie mocy nieskończonej, i jest to Wiedza Chrześcijańska. /The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160/. Inteligentne to uczucie jedności Boga a człowieka jest pewna obrona nasza przeciw napaściom tak zwanego zła; jest to tajemnica opieki we wszystkich czasach.

Nie jest to transcendentalnością, t.j. pojęcie oderwane, ale najbardziej praktyczna nauka; dzięki jej tysiące ludzi powstało z rozpaczy, ze stanu ofiar do stanu zwycięzców. Przywilejem naszym jest ciągłe dowodzenie obecności i użyteczności mocy boskiej. Można byłoby przytoczyć niezliczone przykłady cudownego sposobu, który spowodował zniknięcie trudności, odwrócenie niebezpieczeństwa, uciszenie groźby zymsłu materjalnego, przywrócenie zdrowia, ustalenie szczęścia, zapewnienie środków do życia, przez inteligentne poleganie duchowe na Bogu, dobra, jako na jedynej mocy. Prawdziwy myśliciel nie spodziewa się, że Bóg przychodzi mu z pomocą na jego wołanie, natomiast słucha on pilnie rozkazów Bożych i jest im skrupulatnie posłuszny. Zamiast uprawiania ludzkiej woli dostosowuje się on do woli boskiej. Kiedy poznaje on z radością, że pokora i niesamolubstwo—to kanały, przez które moc boska działa w sprawach ludzkich, wówczas spokój zamieszkuje w świadomości jego.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN SPITE of the fact that we live in a time of wonderful discoveries and material developments, the helplessness of mankind in the presence of trouble and calamity is still painfully apparent. Downtrodden peoples may accept evil in a serf-like spirit of resignation, but with the diffusion of advantages among all classes the desire for power with which to overcome evil is being increasingly felt. This is a natural, wholesome, and perfectly right desire. One who shows by example that it is possible to subjugate evil instead of being subjugated by it is the benefactor of his fellows; for he communicates to them hopefulness and incentive.

Too frequently, noticeable failure to dominate the ills of life, even the more ordinary ones known as sickness and poverty, may be due to a mistaken sense regarding the source of power. Many people believe power to inhere in human will. When governed by a worthy motive, the will to overcome evil and the application of effort in this direction are better than a supine yielding to circumstances; and sturdy determination is a great aid to accomplishment. But intelligently to understand that there exists a resistless current of true spiritual energy by which one may be borne along, a vast reservoir of spiritual potency on which one may draw without limit, surely this is far better.

In ancient times power was ascribed to the gods of Greece and Rome; but its manifestation, it was then believed, might be either benevolent or malevolent. Through the Hebrew race was first presented the idea of infinite power united to infinite goodness in the one unchanging and eternal God. He who would exercise true potentiality must begin by declaring with the Psalmist that "power belongeth unto God." What a joyful revelation to one who may have believed in many powers, evidenced as chance, heredity, environment, hate, sickness, that there is actually but one power and that one God, who is just, merciful, compassionate, and forever the same!

The perfect demonstrator of these glorious facts appeared on earth in the person of Jesus the Christ. No life-history has been so closely scrutinized as his; and on one point all critics, even would-be detractors, agree, namely, that he manifested power. How truly and completely he was the world's Saviour because of this has been understood by comparatively few in the intervening centuries, because his simple teachings became lost or misunderstood.

It is therefore cause for unbounded gratitude that their true significance has been brought to light in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Therein it is pointed out that Jesus, who manifested absolute power over human conditions and circumstances, over the elements, over sickness and fear,—yes, and over death,—never claimed to possess any special or peculiar privilege, but plainly said: "I can of mine own self do nothing." and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." He also said, "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you."

The Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit, Christian Science explains as divine Science, the accurate knowledge or understanding of God. Having this, though in small degree, and knowing, moreover, that the image and likeness of God cannot do otherwise than reflect, resemble, its creator, every man, woman, and child today may rise to dominion over the ills of this life and over the fear of death, which is shown to be but a shadow. How wonderful to learn that one need not either implore or placate God, the heavenly Father, in whom all power dwells! Looking away from human desires, one may "study to be quiet," so that divinity may be reflected in thought as the stars are reflected in a calm lake. This reflection of God-like thinking is power. "Wait patiently on illimitable Love, the lord and giver of Life," writes Mary Baker Eddy in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 4). "*Reflect this Life*, and with it cometh the full power of being." And again she writes, "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160). This intelligent sense of the unity between God and man is our sure defense against the assaults of so-called evil; it is the secret of protection at all times.

This is not transcendentalism, but the most practical of teachings, through which thousands have been lifted from despair, from the status of victims to that of victors. Moment by moment, we are privileged to prove the presence and availability of divine power. Innumerable instances might be given of the marvelous manner in which difficulties have disappeared, dangers have been averted, threatenings of material sense silenced, health restored, happiness established, supply assured, by intelligent spiritual reliance on God, good, as the only power. Instead of expecting God to come to his relief at call, the true thinker eagerly listens for the commands of God, and scrupulously obeys them. Instead of exerting human will, he aligns himself with the divine will. As he gladly learns that meekness and selflessness are the channels through which divine power becomes operative in human affairs, peace abides in his consciousness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Adventure

Do you recall how, early, before the light,
We rose to climb the hill and watch the sun
Scale the spring sky, and how the shreds of night
Still clung to barn and fence? Oh, there was none
Beside ourselves awake. The startled hare
Fled like a shadow from us, and the frost
Lay like a dew dropped from the crystal air.
The crest gained suddenly, we stumbled, lost
In amber and crimson, dumb before the sea
Of changing tints. You held my hand and stood
Facing the east in silent ecstasy.
That moment I became aware that food
And drink for you was beauty. You had more
Than roof or safety or a whispered word,
Who laid your heart upon the world's deep core,
Hearing all loveliness sung by a bird;
Lost to this heart and all that know you when
You walk familiar to the race of men.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE.

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by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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HEAVINESS IN UTILITY AND FOOD ISSUES

Stock Market Not Yet Ready to Stop the Steady Price Decline

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP) — The enfeebled share market again failed to make any notable show of resistance to the stubborn flow of selling today.

A few of the leading industrials held up well, but such groups as the utilities, food shares, and rails gave ground easily. Selling was in considerable volume for a time in the morning, but prices continued to slip, as the market grew quieter.

The market was unable to offer much resistance to selling, and closed with general losses of a point or more.

Transactions increased to approximately 1,300,000 shares. United State Steel, American Can and Standard Oil of New Jersey were fairly steady, but American Telephone, North American, National Biscuit, National Dairy, General Foods, Santa Fe and Union Pacific were down 1 to 2.

Forced Liquidation

Continued selling of the electric power and food issues presumably reflected necessitous selling out of accounts, which had been stubbornly retained for some time on the theory that the business slump would touch these lines only lightly. As a matter of fact, earnings of companies in these groups have held up relatively well, but the persistent decline in the general market has undoubtedly weakened marginal holdings, and brokers also explain that investors are having to sell to raise cash, and also evidence of the eventual impairment of earning power of companies of this character was again provided by the figures on electric power consumption for last week, showing a drop of 12.7 per cent from the like week of last year, a slight improvement over the drop of 13.1 per cent shown in the previous week, but too slight to offer much encouragement.

The dollar again was weak in the foreign exchange markets, shipments of $3,912,200 in gold to England attracted attention, and was interpreted in some quarters as indicating a shift in the outflow of metal from this country. News that the Bank of England also had earmarked about $12,000,000 in gold at the Bank of France, led to some expectations that Great Britain may be preparing to embrace the gold standard once more.

Bonds Continue Decline

Various issues reached new low depths for the year in somewhat dull and featureless trading on the bond market today.

United States Government loans eased fractionally, but there was little urgent selling apparent.

Little support was forthcoming for the railway group. In addition to adverse traffic trends, E. G. Buckland, president of the Railroad Credit Corporation, announced some $100,000,000 would be necessary to meet the carriers' interest charges this year, and that it was estimated only around $60,000,000 would be available for this purpose in the first 10 months of 1932. The Interstate Commerce Commission originally figured the roads would receive between $100,000,000 and $125,000,000 in increased freight rates.

While transportation liens displayed a declining tendency, only a few issues were heavy losers. These included Santa Fe 4½s, down 2½, and Southern Pacific 4½s, and Southern 4s, off around 2 points for new year's lows. The majority, however, were only fractionally lower.

Some of the power and light company bonds improved mildly, and the oils were steady. Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s found a new 1932 bottom, with a loss of nearly 3 points.

Australian and Brazilian obligations firmed, while British 5½s again made a new year's top at 104⅛. Bonds of Japan, Germany and France eased.

DIVIDENDS

Union Carbide & Carbon Company declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 3. Three months ago the company declared a dividend of 50 cents.

Commonwealth & Southern declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

United States Leather Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the prior preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Monsanto Chemical Works declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31¼ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

American Safety Razor Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 10.

New England Gas & Electric Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.37½ on the $5.50 dividend preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

Draper Corp. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record May 28.

Commercial Solvents Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 4.

Mathieson Alkali Works declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common stock, placing it on a $1.50 annual basis, compared with $3 previously. The dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 13.

Loudon Packing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75, placing stock on a $7 annual basis, payable July 15 to stock of record June 23.

American Bank Note Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Pure Oil Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the $8 preferred stock, $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred and $1.25 on the 5¼ per cent preferred, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Hercules Powder Company declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 25 to stock of record June 14.

Standard Brands, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 6.

Dominion Stores Company, Ltd., Toronto, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Public Utility Earnings

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

	1932	1931
April gross*	$2,996,466	$3,304,276
Bal aft tax & chgs†	1,353,824	1,526,457
4 mos gross*	11,880,278	12,767,113
Bal aft tax & chgs†	5,595,036	5,570,001

*Includes other income. †Before depreciation.

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	May 25	Last May 24
20½	2		Abitibi Pow & P	600	3	2½	3	3
9¼	4		Abitibi pf	100	3	3	3	3⅛
5¾	2		Adams Express	400	2½	2	3⅛	3⅛
70	35	5	Adams Exp pf	80	35¼	35	35	..
13	10¼	1	Addressograph	100	10¼	10¼	10½	..
3⅛	1⅝		Advance Rumley	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
16½	4¾	1.80	Affiliated Prod	1200	5½	4¾	4¾	5¾
62½	34¼	4½†	Air Reduction	6100	36¾	35¾	35	36⅝
2	1		Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	..
16¾	8¼	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	10	9¾	10	10
3½	⅝		Alleghany Corp	3200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
2⅞	1½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
87½	49	6†	Allied Chem	14300	51¼	50¼	50¾	51⅝
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	400	104	104	104	105
13⅜	5⅝	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	6
16½	12	2	Amerada	400	13½	14½	14½	..
3⅞	4		Am Ag Ch Del	200	4	4	4	..
18½	6¼	..	Am Bank Note	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
⅝	⅛		Am Beet Sugar	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
90	47½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	48½	47½	47½	48¾
73½	35¾	5†	Am Can	17100	36¾	35½	36½	36¼
8¾	4		Am Car & Fdry	400	4¼	4	4	4¼
49½	20	7	No Car & F pf	190	20	20	20	20
107⅜	47	3†	Am Chain	400	51¾	51¾	..	..
14	12		Am Com Alcohol	100	13½	12	13	..
9¼	2½	..	Am & For Pow	2200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
38⅞	6½	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	9	6¾	6¾	6¾
77¼	35⅛	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	100	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
6	3½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	400	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
8½	3	..	Am International	1100	3½	3	3	3
9	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	5	5	5	5
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	100	34	34	34	35
6⅜	1⅜	..	Am Metal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
18½	4¾	1	Am Power & Lt	2100	5¼	4¾	5	4¾
58	19⅝	6	Am P&L 6% pf	3100	20¾	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
49¾	16	5	Am P&L pf A	100	17¾	16	16	19
4⅜	1	..	Am Radiator	2300	4½	4	4	4
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	3⅜	3	3¼	3⅜
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	200	14¾	14¾	14⅝	15½
25½	14	5	Am Shipbuilding	30	14	14	14	14
18⅝	7	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	7½	7	7	7⅞
55	19½	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1200	21½	19½	20¾	..
8¾	4	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	4	4	4	4¼
36⅞	30¼	2½†	Am Stores	1200	30¾	30½	30⅝	30⅝
39¼	15	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	15½	15	15	16
88½	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	54	50	50	56
137⅝	93	9	Am Tel & Tel	31000	94⅛	93⅛	93½	94¾
34½	7	3	Am Wat W&E	1600	11⅝	11⅜	12½	12½
31	12	3	Am WW&E ct	200	13	12	12	13
5⅜	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	21½	20½	20½	21¼
3⅜	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
12⅜	4¼	..	Anaconda Cop	8500	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
17½	5½	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	7⅜	7½	7½	8
12	7¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
44	24¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	24½	24½	24½	25
2	⅞	..	Armour Ill A	1200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1¼	⅓	..	Armour Ill B	300	⅓	⅓	⅓	⅓
14¼	4¾	..	Armour Ill pf	200	5½	4¾	4¾	..
50	47½	..	Artloom Corp pf	10	49	47½	47½	..
8¾	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	3	3	3	3⅛
96	26	4	Atchison T&SF	7400	28¾	25¾	26	27½
86	45	5	Atchison pf	100	46	45	46	45½
41½	10	..	Atl Coast Line	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10⅜
15½	19	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	9	9	9	..
12⅞	8¾	1	Atl Refining	3400	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
6⅝	2¼	..	Atlas Powder pf	10	53¾	53¾	53¾	..
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	8700	32⅜	31	31¾	32
3½	2	..	Aviation Corp Del	3300	2	2	2	2½
			—B—					
8½	3	..	Baldwin Loco	400	3¼	2¾	2¾	3⅛
28¼	10½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	12	10¾	10¾	..
21¾	5¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
41½	7	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	7	7	7	7
99	72½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	74½	74½	74½	..
79½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	57	56	55	..
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	300	4	4	4	4¼
42½	7	.60	Beatrice Cream	100	17¾	17	17¼	17¾
4¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	4½	.60	Bendix Aviation	6500	5	4½	4½	5
24⅜	6½	..	Best & Co	1100	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
24⅜	11⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	12½	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
74	31	7	Beth Steel pf	400	31¼	31	31	31½
8¾	3½	..	Blaw Knox	400	4¼	3⅞	4¼	..
22¼	5¾	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	6½	5¾	5¾	..
43⅝	24½	3†	Borden	1200	26¼	24½	24⅝	26⅝
12⅝	4	1	Borg Warner	1100	4½	4	4	4¼
11¾	3½	1	Briggs Mfg	3400	4	3½	4	4¼
10½	4¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
30¼	27¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	13900	30¼	27¾	27¾	31½
78⅝	50	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	55	50	53	..
10¼	5¼	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	6	5¼	5¼	..
89½	65	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	65½	65	65	..
2¾	¾	..	Budd Mfg	100	¾	¾	¾	..
7⅞	2¼	..	Bullard	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	400	7	7	7	7⅛
21¾	4¼	2½†	Bush Terminal	400	4¾	4	4	..
65	17	7	Bush Term deb	40	22	20	20	23
85	26¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	36¾	36¾	36¾	40
19	7½	..	Byers	400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
			—C—					
11⅞	5¼	..	Calif Packing	100	5¼	5	5	5¼
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	..
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	700	7½	7	7½	7
20⅜	7¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	6500	8	7⅝	7⅝	8⅜
20	14⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
10⅝	3¼	..	Capital Admin	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
22½	20½	..	Capital Admin pf	200	25¼	25	25½	..
43⅜	17½	..	Case Thresh	5200	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	19¾
15	5½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	3	2½	2½	..
15	5	..	Cerro de Pasco	1300	5¼	5	5	5½
7	1¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	3	3	3	3
70⅝	6½	2	Chesapeake Corp	1400	7⅞	7	7	7¼
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4500	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13⅝
4⅞	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	..
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4⅞	2½	2½	..
3¼	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1400	1	1	1	..
15¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2300	1¾	1⅝	1½	1½
12⅜	2¾	..	Chi & N'western	700	3⅞	2¾	2¾	3
31	7	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	7	6	6	7
6¾	1½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	1¾	1	1⅜	..
11⅞	2¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	3	2¾	3	..
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2	1½	1½	2
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	2	2	2	3½
27½	4¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅛	4½	4½	..
7½	2½	..	Childs Company	100	2	2	2	..
15¾	5⅝	1	Chrysler	6200	6	5½	5½	6
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	58	58	58	59½
85	50	5	City Investing	10	50	50	50	..
2½	⅜	..	City Stores	900	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
22	10	2	Cluett Peabody	900	10¼	10	10	10¾
31½	10½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	2900	14¼	13½	13¾	14⅜
95	78	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	79	79	79	..
80	65½	7	Collins & A pf	100	65½	65½	65½	66½
11	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	2100	10½	10¼	10½	10
12⅜	3⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	7200	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4¼
16⅛	6½	1	Columbia Gas	8400	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	500	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53¾
41⅞	16	3	Columbian Carb	900	17	16½	16½	17
11	4⅜	1	Comm Credit	1500	5⅜	5	5½	..
21¼	14	1¾	Comm Cred pf	80	14	14	14	..
68⅞	47	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
20¾	13	2	Comm Cred pf B	50	13	13	13	..
27½	12½	2	Comm Inv Tr	2900	13½	12	12	13½
101	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	150	96	95	95	96
10¼	4¾	.60	Comm Solvents	5800	5½	4¾	5	5
4⅞	2½	.30	Comwlth & So	23600	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
68½	36	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	38	38	38	38
18	5	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	5	5	5	..
11	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	..
11⅜	3	..	Consol Film I pf	1200	3½	3¼	3½	3½
68⅜	42¼	4	Consol Gas	25500	44	42¼	42⅝	43⅞
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	83	83	83	83
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	800	6	6	6	6⅛
7⅛	4½	..	Consol Oil	4800	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝	5
⅝	⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
96	79	7	Consol Oil pf	300	88	87½	87½	..
2½	¾	..	Container A	200	⅞	¾	¾	..
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	100	¾	¼	¼	..
7	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	3¾	3½	3½	..
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	900	½	½	½	..
47¾	28¼	6	Cont Baking pf	200	31½	31½	31½	31½
41	20½	2½	Cont Can	1900	21	20½	20½	20⅝
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
25¼	6¾	2.40	Cont Insurance	1800	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
7	4½	..	Cont Oil	3600	5	4¾	4¾	5
¾	¼	..	Cont Shares	100	¾	¼	¾	½
47¾	29½	3	Corn Products	4900	30½	29¾	29¾	30½
129½	104	7	Corn Prod pf	190	112	110½	110½	112¼
4¾	2	..	Coty	1400	2	2	2	..
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
24	18	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	18¾	18¼	18¼	..
37	23½	4	Crown Will Pap	10	25	25	25	25½
2½	1¼	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
23¼	6½	..	Crucible Steel	200	6½	6½	6½	..
49½	15¾	..	Crucible Steel pf	110	18	16¾	16¾	16⅝
7⅝	1¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
8½	4	..	Cuban Am Spr	90	4	4	4	..
35½	21¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	21	21	21	21¾
31	14½	2	Curtis Publishing	400	15	14½	14½	15¼
86	55	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	55	55	55	55
2¾	⅞	..	Curtis-Wright	3700	1	1	1	1
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
90	67	7	Cushman 7%	10	67	67	67	68½
76	56½	8	Cushman 8%	10	56½	56½	56¼	..
10	4½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	4½	4½	4½	..
			—D—					
5½	1¾	..	Davison Chem	1400	1½	1¾	1⅜	1½
1⅜	1⅜	..	Debenhams	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
15½	6⅞	.40	Deere & Co pf	100	7	7	7	7
89½	47	9	Del & Dudson	100	47	47	47	47
28¾	10½	..	Del Lack & W	200	10⅜	10½	10¼	10½
132	75½	8	Detroit Edison	100	75½	75½	75¼	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	400	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
24½	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	800	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
13⅞	5½	1	Douglas A	300	6	5½	6	..
23	9½	3½	Dresser A	100	9½	9½	9½	..
95¾	25½	3	*du Pont de Nem	41400	27½	26	26½	28⅛
105	88	6	du Pont deb	400	90	88	88	90
			—E—					
87⅞	38¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2400	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¼
8	3¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	1900	4	3¾	4	4
32¾	9⅞	4	Elec Auto-Lite	4800	10¼	9½	9¾	10¼
2½	⅞	..	Elec Boat	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅛	1¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1900	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
15⅝	3¼	1	Elec Pow & Lt	6100	3¾	3⅜	3½	3⅝
64	12½	7	Elec Pow & L pf	900	17½	15	15	14
58½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	14¾	14	14¾	16½
33¼	16⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	800	18	17	17	18⅛
26½	25	3	Endicott Johnson	400	25½	25	25	..
107½	91	7	Endicott John pf	100	99	99	99	99½
18	14	1.50	Equitable Off Bld	500	14	14	14	14⅝
10	2½	..	Erie RR	1100	2¼	2½	2¾	2¾
13½	3⅜	..	Erie RR pf	100	3	3	3	..
9½	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	2½	2	2	..
7¼	2½	2	Eureka Vacuum	4100	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—F—					
8¾	3	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3	3	3	..
1¾	1	..	Fashion Park	100	1½	1½	1¾	..
64	35	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	35	35	35	..
2	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	½	½	½	..
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3½	3¼	3½	3½
27⅝	7	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	700	7½	7	7	7¾
90	80	6½	Filene's pf	10	83	83	83	..
15⅜	11¼	1	Firestone T & R	300	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	12
69½	47⅝	6	Firestone T&R pf	800	48	47⅝	48	48¼
55	39	3¼	First Nat Stores	3400	39½	38½	38½	39⅜
12	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	10	3	3	3	4½
21½	14	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	14¼	14	14	14¼
5⅝	1½	..	Fox Film A	900	1½	1½	1½	1½
19½	13	2	Freeport Texas	2100	13½	13	13	13¼
			—G—					
3⅝	1⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
35⅜	13	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
13½	7¼	1	Gen Asphalt	900	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	3200	1½	1	11	11½
3¼	1	..	Gen Bronze	200	1	1	1	1
15½	5⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	8
24½	12⅜	1	Gen Electric	14200	12½	12¼	12¼	13
11½	10½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	1900	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	21¾	3	Gen Foods	13200	23½	21¾	23	24½
2¾	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	1	⅞	1	1
25	18½	2.08	Gen Ital Edison	300	18¾	18¾	18⅝	..
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	800	31	31	31	31¾
24½	8¾	1	Gen Motors	46900	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
67¼	62¾	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	62	62	62	62
6⅝	2	..	Gen Print Ink	600	3	2½	3	3
30⅝	9	3	Gen Ry Signal	1600	10¼	9	9	10⅜
1¼	¼	..	Gen Realty	1200	¼	¼	¼	..
16½	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6	6	6	6½
5¾	3	..	Gen Refractories	300	4	4	4	..
⅝	⅛	..	Gen Thea Equip	1100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
24¼	10¾	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4100	13⅜	13	13	13¼
31	8½	..	Gimbel Bros pf	400	9	9	9	..
7	3¾	..	Glidden	900	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
6½	2¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	2¾	2¾	2⅞	3
19⅝	10½	1.60	Gold Dust	4800	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10½
11	3¾	..	Goodrich	1100	3½	3	3	3½
18⅜	7⅞	..	Goodyear	900	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
61	35	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	35	35	35	35
14½	7½	..	Gotham Silk Has	1800	12¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
4⅜	1⅛	..	Graham Paige	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
7⅜	3½	..	Granby	3300	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
3	⅝	..	Grand-Sil Stores	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3½	1½	6½	Grand S Stor pf	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
9¾	3¾	..	Grand Union	200	3¾	3⅜	3⅝	4
35¼	22¾	3	Grand Un pf	400	25	24½	24½	24
13½	11	2	Granite City Stl	300	11	11	11	11
30¼	15½	1	Grant (WT)	1500	16¼	15½	15¾	16¾
25	7	2	Great Nor pf	1500	7½	7	7	8
13¼	6	2	Great Nor Ore	100	7½	7½	7½	7¾
6¼	3¼	..	Great West Sug	200	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3⅞
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	900	¾	¾	¾	¾
8	½	..	Gulf Mobile & N	100	½	½	½	¾
			—H—					
33	16¾	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	16¾	16¾	16¾

PRICES DOWN IN OVERSEAS WOOL MARKET

Crossbreds Off 7 to 10 P. C. at London—Boston Buyers More Active

Here and there a mill is commencing to do more business in wool fabrics, which means that more interest is being shown in wool. The woolen mills are doing better relatively than the worsted mills, though there has been some buying of wool for worsted mill account.

There is marked interest in the opening of the London Colonial wool auctions, the fourth series of which opened in London yesterday, with total offerings of 125,000 bales, of which the greater part is crossbred wools. Fine Australian wools (merinos) were about on par for the most part with the level of prices established at the close of the preceding series, although Cape wools were down about 5 per cent. Scoured merinos were usually off about 10 per cent.

Crossbred wools showed generally a decline from the close of the previous series of 7 to 10 per cent for gray wools, including Punta Arenas wools, while slipes were usually off about 10 per cent. Crossbred scoured wools are down around 10 per cent.

Coleman Street Auction

There was fairly general competition, except from this country, for the offerings in Coleman Street, Germany and Switzerland taking most of the merinos offered, while England, France and Germany showed interest in the crossbred wools. About 15 per cent of the initial offering was withdrawn.

It would appear that 64-70s spinners warp and weft wools were costing the equivalent of about 31@32 cents clean basis, landed Boston, in bond, while 64-70s topmaking wools were costing about 29@30 cents and 60s comeback wools were costing approximately 31@32 cents, clean basis, in bond at Boston. New Zealand three-eighths (56s) were costing about 25@26 cents; high quarters (50s) about 18 cents, and low quarters about 12@13 cents. These wools all carry for importation here a tariff duty of 34 cents, clean content.

Mills are able to buy domestic wool of any of these grades at the equivalent of the tariff for the finer to 10@12 cents, clean basis, less than the tariff for the lower quality crossbred wools.

Boston Merchants Buying

Conservative estimates place the decrease in the domestic wool clip this year at 25,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds of wool. It may even amount to 50,000,000 pounds owing to havoc wrought in the flocks of certain states by late storms this spring.

One of the strongest arguments for increasing confidence in the wool market at the moment lies in the fact that the wool merchants of Boston have started to buy wool rather freely in the Southwest. The purchases of some 4,000,000 pounds or more the previous week-end have been supplemented by another 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 pounds this last week-end in Texas, at prices which seem to have crystallized around 30 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston for good 12 months' wools, or 7 to 11 cents in the grease for fair 8 months to choicest 12 months wools.

Elsewhere, in the far West, there has been rather more business done in the way of taking wools on consignment against cash advances varying from 5 to 8 cents a pound to the grower for greasy wools. These prices are considerably below the cost of production.

Bright Wool Sales

In the bright wool states (most those states east of the Mississippi River) dealers are purchasing wool moderately at about 8 cents to the growers for medium clips. In some cases, 9 to 10 cents is being paid f.o.b. cars for medium clips.

Locally, there is some French combing territory fine and fine medium wool being sold in a limited way at about 35 to 36 cents, clean basis, for fairly good wool, while staple fine wools are bringing close up to 40 cents, clean basis. There has been little done in worsted descriptions.

In woolen wools there is a little demand for scoured B supers (pulled) at 35@38 cents for fair to good white wools and for tinged As around 39@42 cents, while choice good length double A's are being moved at 48@50 cents now and again and short white double A's at about 46 cents. Noils are generally steady.

Carpet wools are in slow request and prices have changed little of late.

Mohair is slow of sale.

HIDE SALES LARGE AT STEADY PRICES

The packer hide market experienced satisfactory business last week, with total sales of about 150,000 hides at fairly firm prices. Domestic country hides were slow of sale, but prices were steady. Frigorifico steers moved in a moderate way at 4 15-16c, New York funds.

Packer calfskins and kips were inactive. City calfskins sold in car lots at 5¼c for 10-15s, while 8-los were booked at 3¾c. Overweights were 5c. City kip was quoted at 4½c.

Sales during the week ended May 21 compare:

	Cur	Prices	Yr Ago
	cents	cents	
20000 April-May native steers	4¼	8½	
2000 April-May light native steers	3½	7½	
17000 April-May exlight nat steers	4¼	8¼	
4000 April-May butt'r'nded steers	4¼	8¼	
2000 Feb-March native steers	4	8¼	
5000 Jan-Feb-March exlgt nt strs	4	8	
7000 March-April-May lgt Tex strs	3½	7½	
20000 March-April-May Colo steers	3½	7½	
10000 April-May lgt nat cows	4¼	8¼	
17000 April-May branded cows	4	7	
1000 April-May 60 P expt nt bulls	3*	5½	
1000 Jan to May (incl) nat bulls	3½	5½	

*F. o. b.

INDIAN MOTOCYCLE SALES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 25 — Indian Motocycle Company has delivered 75 solo motorcycles to New York City Police Department. Smaller orders, ranging from 1 to 15 machines of two and four-cylinder types, have been delivered to 26 other police departments the last few weeks.

HOG PRICES LOWER

CHICAGO, May 25—Average price of $3.31 per hundredweight here for hogs for the week ended May 21 was 9 cents under the preceding week and continued the downward movement along the levels of 34 years ago. A year ago this time hogs were bringing $6.46 per hundredweight at the yards.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	70¼	68½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	7¼	6¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	67	66
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35	35
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	57	57
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	69¼	69¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	43¾	43¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	76¾	76
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101½	101½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100¾	99½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	96¼	96¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	97	96¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102¼	101¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	75	73½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	83	83
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	73	14½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	69¾	64½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	85¾	84¾
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	85	84¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	68	66
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	80½	80½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	63½	63½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	72	72
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	80	80
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	65	65
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	34¾	34¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	96	96
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	63¾	61½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLMWV div '41	50	50
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	37	37
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	39	38¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	20	19½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	33	31½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '80	51	50
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	67¼	67
Balt & Ohio 5s stries D 3000	32	31½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	38	36
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	101
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	81	81
Boston & Maine 5s '55	44½	44
Boston & Maine 5s '67	48¼	47
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	6¾	6¾
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	102½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	80½	79½
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	55	55
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	65	65
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104¾	104¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	53½	53
By Products Coke 5½s '45	35¾	35½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	52¼	51½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101¾	101½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	80½	80½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77¼	77½
Can Nt Ry gen 4½s '54	77	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76¾	76½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	75¾	75½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	79¼	78½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83¼	83¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82½	82½
Can North deb 6½s '46	96	96
Can North deb 7s '40	95½	95
Can Pacific deb 4s	55	53¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63	63
Can Pacific 5s '44	77½	77½
Can Pacific 5s '54	68	68
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100	100
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	61½	61½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	62¼	61¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	35	33¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	35	34
Ches Corp 5s '47	40	40
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	67	66
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	79¼	79¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	99	98
Ches & O 4½s B	66	65½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	80	80
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	81¾	81¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	8½	8½
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	31	30
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	53	53
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18	17¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	44½	44½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	22	22
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10¾	10½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	55	55
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	26	25
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	21½	21½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11¾	11¾
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	32	32
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	18	1¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	29¼	29¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	87¾	87½
Cin Un Terminal 5s	97	97
Clev Un Term 5s '73	68½	68½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	71	71
Colonial Oil 6s '38	33	33
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	45	45
Colo Industrial 5s '34	19	19
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	65	63
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	67	65
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84	83½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	17	16
Con Gas 4½s '51	91	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¼	102¼
Consum Pow ust 5s '52	102	101¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	60½	60½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	50	50
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¼	1¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	32	31
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	70	70
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '79	88	88
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	37¾	37½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	14½	14½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	100	99¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	78¾	78¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70	69
Dold Packing 6s '42	88	88
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96	96
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98¼	97¾
East Tenn Va & Ga RR cv	68½	66½
Ed Ill NY 5s	108	108
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	65	65
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	26	26
Erie RR ref 5s '67	17¾	17½
Erie RR gen lien	35½	35
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99½	99½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	60¼	60
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	64½	64½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	19¼	19½
Gannett 6s '43	74	74
Gen Am Inv 5s '53	73½	73
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	94¾	94½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	42	42
Gen Electric 3½s '42	98½	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100½	100½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	99¾	99¾
Gen Rlv 6s	80	80
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	40	40
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¾	2¾
Goodrich 6s '45	40½	40½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75½	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	65	64½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92¼	92
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	94¾	94¾
Great Northern 4½s '61	68½	68½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	49	49
Great Northern 7s '36 A	60¼	59
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	28½	26½
Gulf & Ship Isl 5s	22½	22
Hudson Coal 5s '62	49	49
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	28	26½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	33¼	33¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	69	68
Humble Oil 5½s '32	98¾	98¾
Ill Bell Tel 5½s '55	100½	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101½	101
Ill Central 4s '52	37	35½
Ill Central 4s '53	29	29
Ill Centra 4¾s '66	25¼	25
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	28	28
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	29½	29¼
Ind Limestone 6s '41	6	6
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	61½	61
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	32	33
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38¾	37
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	3½	2½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	37	36½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	37½	36¼
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	16¾	15
Inter Rap Trans 7s '38	33	32
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	45	45
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	44	44
Int Hydro El 6s '44	3½	3¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42½	40
Int Paper 5s '55	17½	17½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '57	31	30
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	39	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '39	18¾	17½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	21	20¼
Inv Eq Corp 5s B ww	20¾	20¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	65¾	65¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	93¾	93¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	53½	52
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '48	25	24
Lack Steel con 5s '50	76½	76
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	78½	78
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51½	51½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	52	51¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	83¼	83¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	33¼	33¼
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	48½	46
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70	70
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	23	20
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Louis rfg 4½s C 2003	52	50¼
L&N 1st 5½s 2003	56½	56¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29	26
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	80½	80½
Metro Water 5½s '50	46	45½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	82	82
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77¼	77¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75	74¾
Min StP & SSM 4s '36	38½	38½
Mo K & T pl 4s A '62	41¾	41½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10¼	10
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	35¾	35
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	26	25
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8¾	8
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	76
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	64½	64½
Nassau Elec con 5s '51	46	46
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	77	76¾
Nat Steel 5s	94	94
New Eng T&T 4½s B '51	97½	97
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¼	102¼
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s	81½	81½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	56	56
N O Pub Ser 6s '57	21	21
N O T & M 5½s '54	20½	20½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	77¼	76
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	56½	56½
NYC&HR 4½s N	34½	33
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38	33¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	40½	39
NY Con 5½s '36	40¼	39
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16	15
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17½	17½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '23	25½	25
NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48
NY Dock Co 5s '38	40¾	38¾
NY Edison 5s A '44	102¾	102
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	107¾
NY GE&P gen 5s '49	83¼	82½
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	43	43
NY NH&H alt 6s '40	63	63

	High	Low
NY NH&H 4½s '67	47	46
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	80	80
NY Railway inc 6s A '35	34	34
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	93½	93½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101½	101½
NY Steam Corp 6s '58	81	81
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¾	100
NY Trap Rock 6s '45	60½	60½
Nort & W con 4s '96	87¾	87¼
Nort & W PCaC 6s '41	88	88
North Am Co 5s '61	69¾	69
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	73	71½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	69	67
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	97	96¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	51	50
Nor Pacific 4s reg	64	64
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84½	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	83¼	83¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102	102
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	89¾	89¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	30	30
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100½	100½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102¼	100½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Pan-Am P&T & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	14¾	14¾
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	15	14¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	37½	37½
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	39	39
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	81	80
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	85½	85½
Penn Railroad D & M 6s '70	43¾	43¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	80	80
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	69½	69½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	83	81
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	35	35
Philips Pet 5½s '39	84	83½
Philadelphia Co 5s '97	78½	78½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89¾	88¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	98	98
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	35	34
Phil Railway 4s '37	18¾	18¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	95½	95½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	45½	45½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	90	90
Prov T 4s	75	75
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16¾	16¾
Pub Svs E&G 4s	89½	89½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98½	97¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73	72
Pure Oil 5½s '47	70½	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	33¾	32½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	31½	31½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	53¾	53¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	22	22
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	77½	77½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	44¼	44
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	15	14½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11¼	10¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	18	17½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	3¾	2½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3¼	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64½	60¾
Shell Union 5s '47	60¾	60¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61½	60¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	23¾	23¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87½	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99¾	99¾
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	95½	95½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57½	57½
Smith A O 6½s '33	97½	96¼
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	70¾	70¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tl 5s '41	101¼	100¾
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	38½	38½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	60½	60
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	35	35
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	36	35½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	35	33
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	56	55
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	15	14½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	67	65½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	22	19
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	23	18
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	101
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100¾	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	87	86½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	103	103
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	40	40
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92½	92
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	55	55
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	38½	38½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25½	25
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	50¼	50
Union El L & U rfg 5s '33	101¾	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	70¼	70¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90½	90
Union Pacific 4s '68	60½	60¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	61	61
United Biscuit 6s '42	90	90
US Rubber Co 5s '47	34½	34½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	65	65
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	14	13
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	15¾	15
Vanadium 5s '41	36½	36½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	1¼	1¼
Va Iron Ry & Power 5s '34	98½	98
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	89	89
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	17½	17½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	13½
Warren Bros 6s '41	26½	25½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101¾	101¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	101	101
West Shore 4s 2361	89	89
Western Electric 5s '44	99	99
Western Maryland 4s '52	40	39
Western Union R E 4½s '50	51	51
Western Union 5s '51	45	45
Western Union 5s '60	43½	42¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '49	41	41
Westchester 5s	102	103
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	1¼	1¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	73	73
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	28¾	28¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	51	49¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	May25	May24
3½s '47	100.13	100.10	100.10	100.14
1st 4¼s '47	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.18
4th 4¼s '38	102.9	102.2	102.3	102.1
4th 4¼s reg	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.1
US 3⅜s March reg	96	96	96	
US 3s '55	90.9	89.20	89.24	90.4
US 3½s '40	91.31	90.18	91.1	91.7
US 3½s '43 March	96.12	96.8	96.8	96.8
US 3⅜s '43 June	96.28	96.14	96.14	96.7
US 3⅜s '47	96.11	96.4	96.4	96.14
US 3¼s '56	98.1	97.26	97.26	97.31
US 4s '54	100.6	98.30	100.2	100.4
US 4¼s '52	103.5	102.23	102.29	103.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17½	16¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	5	5
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	5½	5¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	5½	5½
Antioquia 7s B '45	5½	5½
Antwerp 5s '58	69	69
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	37¾	36½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	42½	42½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43¾	42
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42	42
Australia 4½s '56	55	54½
Australia 5s '55	61	60½
Australia 5s '57	61	60½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	26	24
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	78½	78½
AuAustria (Lower) 7½s '50	37	37
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	29½	27
Belgium (King) 6s '55	86	85½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	97	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	79¼	96½
Bergen 5s '60	57	57
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	17¼	17¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	22	21¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	22½	22
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	24¾	24¾
Berlin Elec 6s '56	20½	20
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3½	3½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3½	3½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	3½	3½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103
Brazil (Cen Ry) 7s '52	15	15
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	17	16¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	19½
Brisbane 6s '50	49	49
Brisbane 5s '57	43¾	43¾
Brisbane 5s '58	43	42½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16½	16
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25½	25
Bulgaria 7s '67	13½	13½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98	98
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	75¾	75½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	92¾	93¾
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	71	71
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	7	7
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6½	6½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6¾	5
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6	6
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	5½	5½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	25	25
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	26½	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	26½	25½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	60	60
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	16	16
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	30	29¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	87½	87
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77	77
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '48	39	37½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	76	76
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69	69
Denmark (King) 6s '42	71	71
Dominic (RP) 5½s 2nd '60	33½	33½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50½	50½
Dutch El 6s '46	86½	86½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	81¾	81¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	75	75
Finland 5½s '56	46¼	46¼
Frankfort 6½s '53	15½	15½
French (Rep) 7s '49	114¼	114
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	121¼
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	27½	27½
German 7s '49	44½	43¾
German Cen Ag Bk 6s '48	24½	24
German Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	23½	23½
German Cen Ag Bk 7s Oct '60	23½	23½
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	35¾	35¾
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	16¾	16
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	36	36
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	39¾	8½
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	18	18
Hanau 6s '39 ww	15	15
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	25½	25½
Helsingfors 6½s '40	44	44
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	23½	23½
Irish Free State 5s '60	74	74
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	85	85
Italy (King) 7s '51	88½	88
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	38½	38
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '54	46½	46½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	53½	53½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	85½	85½
Kyrstads 6s '42	13½	13½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	8¼	8
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	62	62
Lyons (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	103½	103½
Medellin 6½s '54	8¼	8¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	63	63
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64	63½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	77¾	77½
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	10	10
New South Wales 5s '57	55	54½
New South Wales 5s '58	54¾	54
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104½	104½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	19	18¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	71	71
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73½	73½
Norway (King) 6s '43	79	79
Norwegian El 5½s '57

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MARTIN LOSES IN THIRD ROUND

California Star Eliminated From British Amateur Golf Tourney

MUIRFIELD, Scot., May 25 (AP)—Cold, blustery weather today made conditions none too favorable for the 28 second-round matches of the British amateur golf championship play.

Keen interest was attached to the match of David Martin of Culver City, Calif., and Bernard Darwin, veteran British international player, because of its important bearing on the American chances for the remainder of the tournament. Martin won it, 2 and 1; but lost to H. Shaw of Timperley in the third round, 2 up.

Martin and the two Sweeny boys, Robert and Charles F., were bearing the full burden of American hopes today, as eight other Americans in the original starting field had been eliminated either in the first or second rounds.

Martin won the second and third holes and was always in front after the fifth, finishing the first nine in 37 strokes, 1 under par, with a one-hold lead. The Californian also won the tenth; but Darwin rallied to take the twelfth and fourteenth holes. Martin won the fifteenth with a birdie 3 to go 2 up and then halved the next two to take the match.

Martin failed to play the same accurate game in the afternoon that marked his 2-and-1 conquest of Darwin in the morning. He finished the first nine 1 up against Shaw with a card of 40 to the Englishman's 42; but he lost that advantage on the tenth, and, though he went one up again at the eleventh, Shaw tightened, the Californian dropped the twelfth and thirteenth holes to go one down for the first time in the match.

The duel went all the way to the final hole for decision, Martin taking a five on the eighteenth, when he needed a birdie 3 to beat Shaw's 4 and square the match.

Charles Sweeny, Oxford student, defeated W. W. Sharpe, of England, 3 and 1, to make it three Americans in the third round, his brother Robert having advanced to the third round yesterday. Robert met A. J. Peech today and lost 1 up.

E. R. Tipple of Addington, who defeated the American, Douglas Grant, in the second round yesterday, defeated Andrew Jamieson Jr., conqueror of Bobby Jones in 1926, in a third-round match, 6 and 4.

Lister Hartley, a member of this year's British Walker Cup squad, was defeated in another third-round encounter by S. L. McKinley, 3 and 2.

In other third-round matches: T. A. Torrance, England, defeated R. A. McKinna, England, 4 and 3; Robert Harris, England, defeated P. D. Miller, England, 3 and 2, and Raymond Oppenheimer, England, defeated Scott Graham, England, 6 and 4.

Cricket Loses 35 Days of Play

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	Won	Lost	Led 1st In'g	Beh'd 1st In'g	Aband'd Without Res'lt	Pts
Lancashire	3	0	1	0	2	58
Kent	3	0	0	1	1	52
Derbyshire	2	1	0	0	1	34
Nottingh'shire	1	0	2	0	1	29
Sussex	1	0	1	1	1	27
Middlesex	1	0	1	2	0	26
Somersetshire	1	0	0	2	1	25
Gloucestershr	1	1	1	0	1	24
North'ptonshr	1	2	0	1	1	22
Surrey	0	0	2	1	2	21
Leicestershire	1	2	0	0	1	19
Worcestershr	0	2	0	2	3	18
Warwickshire	0	1	1	1	1	12
Essex	0	1	2	0	0	10
Glamorg'nshr	0	2	1	0	1	9
Yorkshire	0	1	0	0	2	8
Hampshire	0	2	0	1	1	7

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 25—"Oak before ash and we shall have a splash, ash before oak and we shall have a soak." So runs an old English country proverb and by looking back at the scores in first-class cricket since the 1932 season opened it is possible to tell unhesitatingly which variety of tree came first into leaf this year. "Rain stopped play" has become a stock phrase in "stop press" columns of the evening newspapers and the lamentable interruptions have given a peculiar appearance to the inter-county championship standing.

Games concluded yesterday provide another installment in a dismal serial story. Two were abandoned without any play at all—Derbyshire vs. Yorkshire at Chesterfield, Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester—five were washed out before any result was obtained on the first innings, one was settled on the first innings after only 223 runs were scored and two yielded victories outright.

The two winning sides out of the 20 teams engaged were Kent, which defeated Essex by eight wickets, and Cambridge University, which beat Middlesex County by an innings and 10 runs. In both cases conditions favored the bowlers after the opening day.

At Gravesend, where the famous veteran "googly" expert, A. P. Freeman, captured 11 Essex wickets for 191 runs, the scores were Essex 265 and 211, Kent 404 and 73 for two wickets, while at Cambridge the totals read University 301, Middlesex 133 and 158. The best individual contributions were 115 by Donald Wilcox for Cambridge, 83 and 24 by Jack O'Connor, Essex; 81 and four not out by Leslie Ames, Kent; 76 by H. T. W. Hardinge, Kent; 72 by F. E. Woolley, Kent; four and 65 by J. A. Cutmore, Essex; and 56 by Kenneth Farnes, Cambridge.

One run earned five points for Glamorganshire at Pontypridd. Warwickshire batted first and made 111, Glamorganshire replied with 112 and play became impossible after the visitors had collected five for no wickets in the second innings. Top scores were 39 by L. A. Bates, Warwickshire and 22 by M. J. Turnbull, the home side's skipper.

Scores in other matches were Worcestershire 93 for two wickets vs. Somersetshire at Bath, Northamptonshire 16 for three wickets vs. Gloucestershire at Bristol, Leicestershire 146 vs. Hampshire 123 for four wickets at Portsmouth, Nottinghamshire 258 vs. Sussex 114 for six wickets at home, India 228 vs. Marylebone Cricket Club 200 for seven wickets at Lord's.

The continued loss of revenue to the county clubs is now becoming quite a serious matter. Except for the first day of the season there hasn't been a complete day's play simultaneously in all the county games, and it has been computed that 35 full days' play, representing about £10,000 in cash, have been lost to the game. In some cases the county committees view the financial outlook with grave concern, as their receipts recently have been away below expenses. Take Worcestershire, for example. The match at Bath against Somersetshire concluded yesterday brought in an average of £5 per day—and every ground in Worcestershire on which a county side plays its matches is waterlogged.

The game scheduled for today against the South Americans at Worcester has been canceled, and there is little expectation of this ground being dry enough for Saturday's return match with Somerset. Cricket without sunshine is literally a poor business.

Manchuria Seeks Place in Olympics

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 25

MANCHURIA, newly organized nation of Asia, cabled the Los Angeles organizing committee of the Olympic Games yesterday it has two athletes it would like to enter in the international meet here this summer.

President Cheng Sic-hsu of the Manchurian Athletic Association, Mukden, said he has a sprinter and middle distance star of high caliber. Under the rules administered by the International Olympic Committee, a nation first must be recognized by that body.

Afghanistan recently signified its desire to send a team to the games, but there is a question as to whether either it or Manchuria could receive recognition before the games.

YALE PICKS 19 MEN FOR I. A. A. A. A. MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25—Although entitled to take 22 athletes, Yale University has selected a squad of only 19 men to represent the Blue in the annual championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America which will be held at Los Angeles, Calif., next July. Eighteen of the men to go were named yesterday and one more entry for the hammer event is to be selected later. The men named for the trip are:

Capt. Harold L. Pates '32, low hurdles; Capt.-Elect Joseph P. Crowley '33, shotput and discus; George S. Lockwood '33, high hurdles; Walter S. Kimball '34, 100-yard dash; Karl D. Warner '34, 440-yard dash; Seymour W. Beardsley '33, 220 and 440-yard dashes; T. N. Richardson Jr. '32S, running high jump; Theodore P. Avery '32, running high jump and throwing discus; Charles F. Pierson '34, low hurdles; Arthur T. Sutherland '33, 880-yard run; George T. French '33 and John W. Turley '34, one-mile run; Clement W. Williamson '33, Frank E. Pierce '34, Wirt L. Thompson '34 and Theodore H. Lee '32, pole vault; Allan D. Converse Jr. '33, hammer throw, and Victor T. Malin Jr. '34, shotput.

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF

PURCHASE, N. Y., May 25 (AP)—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I.; Miss Charlotte Glutting of Ballusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., and Miss Martha Parker of Westchester Hills Golf Club, White Plains, go into the second round of the metropolitan women's golf championship at the Century Country Club here favorites, but with opinion widely divided and chances even on the winner of the tournament. Absence of Miss Helen L. Hicks and Miss Maureen Orcutt, who are in England, cut the size of the gallery and left the championship open at the end of the first round.

STYLES RELEASED OUTRIGHT

DALLAS, Texas, May 25 (AP)—William "Lena" Styles, veteran catcher who was bought by Dallas from the Cincinnati Reds last winter, yesterday was handed his outright release.

Yale Leads Eastern Colleges With Quota of 22 for I. A. A. A. A.

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—The quota of athletes for each eastern college, eligible to send men to the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Berkeley, Calif., July 1 and 2, was decided upon at a meeting of the executive and advisory committees of the organization yesterday.

Owing to the fact that the association will pay the expenses of the eastern athletes beyond the sum that would have been required if the meet was held in the East, a limit was placed on the number of athletes each college may send at the association's expense. If a college desires to send more than its quota, the school will be required to pay the expenses of the extra athletes.

Of the total quota of 209, Yale tops the list with 22. Pennsylvania is second with 18. Harvard was allotted 16 and New York University and Cornell 14 each. The quota for each is based on the number of athletes sent to the intercollegiates in the last four years. The complete quotas follow:

Amherst 1, Bates 3, Boston College 3, Bowdoin 3, Brown 4, C. C. N. Y. 3, Colby 3, Colgate 5, Columbia 7, Cornell 14, Dartmouth 12, Fordham 3, Georgetown 6, Harvard 16, Haverford 3, Holy Cross 5, Lafayette 1, Lehigh 1, Maine 3, Manhattan 3, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2, Michigan 2, Michigan State 3, New York University 14, Penn State 11, Pennsylvania 18, Pittsburgh 3, Princeton 13, Rutgers 1, Swarthmore 2, Syracuse 7, Union 2, West Virginia 1, William and Mary 4, Williams 2, and Yale 22.

MUNGO STOPS BOSTON, 6-3

Hack Wilson's Fourth Home Run Helps Dodgers Triumph

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	21	12	.636
Chicago	22	13	.629
Cincinnati	21	18	.538
St. Louis	17	18	.486
New York	13	17	.433
Brooklyn	15	20	.429
Pittsburgh	13	18	.419
Philadelphia	15	21	.417

RESULTS MAY 24

Brooklyn 6, Boston 3.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 6.
Philadelphia 11, New York 8.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 3 (12 innings).

Boston clung to first place in the National League standing on Tuesday, despite a defeat at the hands of Brooklyn, 6 to 3. The Chicago Cubs, holders of second place in the race and the team that is threatening the Braves, was also beaten. The St. Louis Cardinals downed the Cubs, 8 to 6. Two runs in the twelfth inning gave the Pittsburgh Pirates a 5-to-3 victory over Cincinnati. Philadelphia touched New York pitchers for 21 hits and won, 11 to 8.

Hack Wilson's fourth home run of the season, which came in the first inning with O'Doul and Stripp on base, figured prominently in Brooklyn's victory over the Braves. It gave Van Mungo, who pitched for the Dodgers, a safe lead and he held it through most of the game. Mungo limited the Braves to seven hits and although he weakened slightly at the end, managed to hold them off. Tom Zachary went the distance for the tribe. He could have received much better support. Wilson, besides his homer, hit a single. O'Doul scored two runs for the Dodgers.

Jimmy Collins, the young first baseman who is keeping Jim Bottomley on the bench, proved the spark plug in the Cardinal attack. He had a perfect day at bat with three out of three, hit two home runs and a single, and batted in four runs. Sylvester Johnson started for the champions, but when the Cubs began to hit the ball harder than usual in the ninth, Lindsey went in and checked the rally. Gabby Hartnett hit three doubles and two singles in five times up for the Cubs, figuring in the scoring of three runs.

Singles by the Waner brothers, Lloyd and Paul, together with Pie Traynor's hard smash good for three bases, put across two runs for the Pirates in the first of the twelfth. The winners were off to a good start by scoring three times in the first inning, but after that, until the twelfth, could do nothing against Silas Johnson and Benny Frey. The Waner boys made three hits apiece for the Pirates, all singles. Lombardi connected with a homer for the Reds.

The Phillies let loose their powerful attack and buried the Giants under 21 safeties. Everyone from the leadoff man down to the catcher pounded the ball hard. Only one Phillie player, Phil Collins, failed to get at least one hit. Les Mallon and Don Hurst were the leading sluggers, each getting four hits. Chuck Klein hit a home run. Mel Ott was New York's batting star with two homers and a single. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—6	10	2	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3	7	2	

Batteries—Mungo and Lopez; Zachary and Hargrave. Umpires—Quigley and Reardon. Time—2h. 4m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	x—8	10	1	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2—6	14	3	

Batteries—Johnson, Lindsey and Wilson; Bush, Smith, Warneke, May and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Bush. Umpires—Stark and Klem. Time -2h. 20m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Pitts'gh	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	13	1
Cincin'ti	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	0

Batteries—French, Spencer and Grace; Johnson, Frey and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Spencer. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Pfirman, Moran and Magerkurth. Time—2h. 39m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	x—11	21	2	
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	8	1	

Batteries—J. Elliott, Collins and Davis; Mitchell, Gibson, Mooney, Parmelee, Bell and Hogan. Winning pitcher—J. Elliott. Losing pitcher—Mitchell. Umpires—Donnelly, Barr and Rigler. Time—2h. 31m.

CORNELL TO ARRIVE THURSDAY

The Harvard Athletic Association announced this afternoon that the Cornell varsity, junior varsity and freshman crews would arrive in Cambridge Thursday morning and would put up at the Commander Hotel. All three Red and White crews will row on the Charles River Thursday, at 11:30 and 4:30, taking off from the Newell Boathouse. They will also row on the same hours Friday. The Syracuse varsity crew will also arrive in Cambridge Thursday morning and plans to practice twice Thursday and twice Friday, also being quartered at the Newhall Boathouse. During their stay in Cambridge all of the oarsmen will eat at the Harvard Varsity Club.

MRS. HURD ADVANCES

PHILADELPHIA, May 25 (AP)—Mrs. Helen B. Stetson was the only loser among the veterans as the first round was played yesterday in the tournament for the women's golf championship of Philadelphia. She bowed before Miss Jane McCullough of Philadelphia, 2 up. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, who took the medal Monday with a record-breaking 79, carded an 81 yesterday as she eliminated Mrs. J. G. Roberts, 5 and 4. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, qualifying runner-up, defeated Mrs. E. H. Fitler, 7 and 6. Miss Edith A. Quier won, 3 and 2, over Mrs. John L. Welsh.

REGATTA TO START AT 3:30 P. M.

According to an announcement from Dudley Brown '32, manager of the Harvard varsity crew, the triangular regatta on the Charles River Saturday between the crews of Cornell, Syracuse and Harvard will start at 3:30 p. m., when the Cornell and Harvard freshmen will row. The junior varsity eights of the three universities will row at 4 p. m. and the varsity eights will row at 4:30 p. m. William Haines, coach of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews, will referee.

KEN STRONG TO TORONTO

DETROIT, Mich., May 25 (AP)—The Detroit Tigers have released Kenneth Strong, outfielder, to the Toronto Internationals. Because of a mishap to his hand, Strong has been unable to play so far this season. He probably will be able to play with Toronto later, and may return to Detroit next spring.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Albright 6, Lebanon Valley 3.
Tufts 3, M. I. T. 3.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

Wesleyan 4, Amherst 3.

Won Wins Japanese Marathon Trial

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, May 25

A KOREAN named Won today won the Empire Olympic Marathon trial run from Tokyo to Kawasaki in the good time of 2h. 36m. 41 3/5s. The race was run in a strong wind and rain and over traffic-congested roads.

Another Korean, Kin, was second, and Tsuda, winner of sixth place in the 1928 Olympic Marathon, was third. Takahashi was fourth, and another Korean, Yi, was fifth. All five finished under 2h. 40m.

The Japanese Olympic Committee shortly will nominate three or four runners to represent the Empire in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

KANSAS CITY WOMEN IN TWO SURPRISES

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 25 (AP)—The surprise victories of two Kansas City women and the continuous sub-par golf of Mrs. Ben Fitzhugh, Mississippi State champion and tournament medalist, featured the first match play yesterday in the trans-Mississippi women's golf tournament at the Hot Springs Golf and Country Club.

Mrs. Fred A. Dowling of Kansas City, whose 93 Monday just placed her in the championship flight, turned in a 2 and 1 victory over the Kansas City champion, Mrs. D. W. Snyder Jr. Another Kansas City woman, Mrs. Robert C. Greenlease, eliminated Mrs. C. J. Gaffney, Little Rock, 2 up, in another upset.

Mrs. Fitzhugh played two strokes under par for 13 holes to defeat Mrs. Ann Kennedy Parish, Tulsa, 6 and 5. Her 77 Monday was three under the regulation figures and gave her medalist honors after playing off a tie with Miss Lucile Robinson of Des Moines.

Miss Robinson had an easy time eliminating Mrs. Jack Summers, of Muskogee, 7 and 5.

BRAZIL TO COMPETE IN INTERZONE FINAL

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP) — The Brazilian Davis Cup team, winner of the South American zone by default, will play either Australia or the United States in the American interzone final at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, the second week in June, it was announced by the Davis Cup committee yesterday.

Brazil became the South American winner through the default of both Chile and Paraguay. The Brazilian team has sailed and is due to arrive here about June 2. It originally was planned to hold the interzone final June 2, 3 and 4, but the delay of Brazil's team has made it necessary to set the dates up a week.

Brazil's opponent will be decided in the North American final between the United States and Australia this week-end at Philadelphia.

LACEY'S HANDICAP REDUCED TWO GOALS

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—International polo now boasts only two players handicapped at the maximum of 10 goals.

For some years there were three 10-goal players—Thomas Hitchcock Jr. of the United States, Capt. C. T. I. Roark of Great Britain and Lewis L. Lacey of Argentina. Now Lacey's handicap has been reduced to 8 goals by the Argentine Polo Association.

Other handicap changes among Argentine players, announced through the United States Polo Association, boosted Manuel Andrada and Jose Reynal from 8 to 9 goals and Juan Reynal from 6 to 7.

HEYDLER DEFENDS 1932 BALL

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP)—John A. Heydler, president of the National League, said last night that there was "nothing to" reports current in Cincinnati that the National League ball had turned out this season to be livlier than the one the specifications call for. "The Cincinnati club," he explained, "complained that the ball appeared to be livelier than before, but the manufacturers tell us that it is exactly the same. We have had no complaints from the other clubs and the scores of the games indicate that there is no difference. The average scores this year are just as low as they were last season."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minneapolis	24	13	.649
Indianapolis	22	12	.647
Columbus	23	16	.590
Milwaukee	19	15	.559
Kansas City	19	18	.514
Toledo	12	22	.353
Louisville	11	21	.344
St. Paul	11	24	.314

RESULTS MAY 24

Indianapolis 21, Columbus 5.
St. Paul 8, Milwaukee 5.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 4.
Other clubs not scheduled.

PHELPS TO DEFEND TITLE

LONG BEACH, Calif., May 25 (AP)—Ted Phelps of Putney, Eng., will defend his world's professional single sculls championship against Major Goodsell of Beverly Hills, Calif., former titleholder, on the Olympic Games rowing course Sept. 5. The acceptance of terms by Phelps was received yesterday. He won the title from Bert Barry of London in 1930. Goodsell, a former Australian, won the championship in 1924 and held it for four years.

HAWKS ASK WAIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, May 25—Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League have asked waivers on six players: Lola Couture, right wing; George Boucher, veteran defenseman; Jerry Lowrey, left wing; Stew Adams, left wing; Frank Ingram, right wing, and Pat Shea, wing and defenseman. The waiver price is $5000 and it is doubtful if any of the players will be taken at that figure.

GROSZ ELECTED BASEBALL CAPTAIN

John J. Grosz Jr. '32 has been elected captain of the Northeastern University baseball team for next year. The new leader comes from Adams, and has been regular catcher on the Huskies' team for the last two years. Thirteen members of this year's squad received their varsity letters.

TECHNOLOGY ELECTS COOK

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology letter men held Tuesday, Philip S. Cook Jr. '33 of Dorchester was elected to captain the Engineers oarsmen for next year. With the exception of the race against Yale, Cook stroked the varsity crew this year in every contest.

COLUMBIA NINE TRAILING YALE

Full Game Behind, but Team Has Chance—Relief Pitching Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 25—With examinations now engaging the attention of the squad, the baseball team of Columbia University is now only within hailing distance of another successful year in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, as its chief opponent, Yale, is now a game ahead, with both scheduled for their most formidable opponents to come.

The situation for the local team is further complicated by the postponement of its earlier game against the University of Pennsylvania, so that the battle with the Philadelphians will be played as a doubleheader, in connection with the commencement program at the Morningside institution.

A strong field of veterans and an equally strong group of sophomores have made most of the difficulties of the coach, Andrew Coakley, the choice between several players of almost equal skill. But now he has worked out a field both out of the diamond and circling the pitcher, that is about the strongest in the league at present. Only when it comes to the boxmen is any real hard work involved.

Veteran at Left Field

The veteran outfielder, Thomas F. McLoughlin '32, is once more at left field, as he has been for the past two seasons, but has had to yield and take a much lower position in the batting order, due to the development of several new batting stars. He is now at number six on the list, after beginning as third. Two other veterans of the preceding year, from the 1931 infield, are alternating for center field, with no final settlement between them, so far. These are Robert McCoy '32 and Manuel Rivero '33 with the former also acting as a substitute at shortstop on occasion.

The right field position, which used to be one of the thorns in the path of Coakley, has now obtained a permanent resident of the highest caliber in Anthony Matal Jr. '34, whose batting has also brought him to fourth position in the batting order.

Two more of the veterans have clinched the opening places on the batting order, as well as the key positions on the infield. Capt. John W. Balquist '32 is the leadoff man, and also holds down the keystone sack, while Henry Stelljes Jr. '32, first baseman last year, is now over on third base, and bats number two. But here again, a pair of sophomores have broken in with fine effect, and after various experimental batting arrangements, have been placed at numbers three and five. Owen W. McDowell '34 has replaced Stelljes at first base, and after various experimental batting arrangements, have been placed at numbers three and five. Owen W. McDowell '34 has replaced Stelljes at first base, and after starting as leadoff man is now at number five, while Joseph A. Linehan '34, after several tryouts with McCoy as alternate, is in first ranking for shortstop, as well as holding the cleanup position of number four.

Plenty of Catchers

The team is now well supplied with catchers, as Clyde Buchanan '33, substitute, and outfielder last year, after taking care of the chief job during the earlier part of the season, has been supplemented by another sophomore in the person of John J. Siergiej '34, who caught the Dartmouth game last week. Louis Bender '32 is also available.

The chief problem in the box is the recruiting of a relief man for Ray F. White '33, the main reliance of the team for the pitching job. William B. Wilkens '32, is now second on the list, with F. C. Havemeyer '32, and several sophomores in relief. But the burden of the double-header is now the sole matter to be settled.

YALE GOLFERS WIN CUP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 25—Yale's golf team won permanent possession of the cup put up by the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association by winning the league title this year for the third time, it was announced by Asa S. Bushnell, secretary of the association. The cup was first offered for competition in 1920 when the organization was formed, and the Yale golfers captured the title that year and again in 1931, defeating Princeton both years in the playoff. Yale headed the final standing this year with seven victories and no losses; Williams was second with six won and one lost. Princeton won five, lost two; Georgetown won three and lost four; Harvard won three, lost four; Holy Cross won two, lost five; Dartmouth won one, lost six, and Pennsylvania won one, lost six.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Illinois 8, N. 8, Wesleyan 5.
Illinois College 11, Eureka 1.
Iowa State 12, Kansas 2.
Maine 10, Bowdoin 9
Middlebury 22, Vermont 3.
Providence 9, Boston (A. L.) 8.
New Hampshire 9, Bates 7.
Oregon 3, Washington State 1.
Oregon State 11, Idaho 6.
R. I. State 12, Conn. Aggies 7.
Seton Hall 6, Villanova 5.
Wesleyan 8, Williams 2.
Wisconsin 5, Notre Dame 4.

HOCKEY PLAYER GOLFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, May 25—Earl Robinson, property of Montreal Maroon hockey team of the National Hockey League, who played for Windsor of the International Hockey League last season, recently scored a hole in one in the sweepstake play at the Senneville Golf Club here. He holed a mashie shot at the 165-yard seventeenth and finished with a gross score of 76.

The Burning Question

Call Orange 3-0119

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ORANGE, N. J.

GOMEZ STARS AS YANKS WIN

Left-Hander Strikes Out 13 Athletics—Tigers Advance in Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	9	.727
Washington	22	13	.629
Detroit	18	15	.545
Philadelphia	18	16	.529
Cleveland	19	18	.514
St. Louis	18	19	.486
Chicago	13	21	.382
Boston	6	27	.182

RESULTS MAY 24

New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 11, Cleveland 7.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Vernon Gomez, slim left-handed star of the New York Yankees, held the champion Philadelphia Athletics to three hits yesterday and enabled his club to increase its first-place lead in the American League race. Detroit took possession of third place in the standing by virtue of a 6-to-5 triumph over St. Louis. Chicago defeated Cleveland, 11 to 7. The Washington Senators were not scheduled to play and thereby lost ground in the race.

Gomez established a new major league strikeout record for the 1932 season when he retired 13 Athletics in that manner. The best previous mark was 12. Babe Ruth gave Gomez a one-run lead in the opening inning by hitting his eleventh home run of the season with the bases empty. Byrd reached second base on Dykes's wild throw in the third and came home on Sewell's single to right. Chapman singled, stole second, went to third on an infield out and scored after an outfield fly, for New York's final run in the sixth.

Izzy Goldstein, rookie right-hander who pitched last season with Beaumont in the Texas League, worked the first seven innings and part of the eighth for the Tigers, keeping out of trouble most of the time. In the eighth the Browns rallied, and Whitlow Wyatt was called in to check the scoring. St. Louis touched Goldstein for 10 hits during his stay in the box. The Tigers found Dick Coffman for six safeties in seven innings. Roy Johnson's home run accounted for two of Detroit's runs. Schulte hit one for the Browns.

The White Sox won their fourth straight victory by driving Wes Ferrell out of the game in the fifth inning. Going into the fifth, the Indians had a 6-to-1 lead. Bob Seeds started a rally, however, by hitting a homer, and shortly after, Ferrell was forced to retire, George Connally relieved him and was the losing pitcher. Ferrell hit a home run for Cleveland in the third. Selph, Seeds and Appling had three hits each for the winners. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	x—3	4	2	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0—1	3	2	

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Walberg, Bowman and Heving. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Guthrie, Geisel and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 56m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	x—6	6	1	
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—5	10	1	

Batteries—Goldstein, Wyatt and Hayworth; Coffman, Gray and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Goldstein. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Dinneen and Moriarty. Time—2h. 16m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	4	0	5	0	x	—11	15	2	
Cleveland	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	1—7	8	1	

Batteries—Frasier, Thomas and Grube; Ferrell, Conally, Harder, Pearson and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Losing pitcher—Conally. Time—2h.

Mrs. Moody, Wood In Quarterfinals

AUTEUIL, France, May 25 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Sidney W. Wood Jr. today advanced to the quarterfinals of mixed doubles in the French hard court tennis championships in a straight-set victory over Cecile Durand Mercier and François Terrier. The scores were 6—3, 6—1.

The ranking American combination were in fine form, in contrast to their shaky start yesterday. They played easily and confidently today.

They will meet the French combination of Ida Adamoff and Christian Boussus in the quarterfinals, the latter today defeating the English team of Mrs. Kitty McKane Godfree and George P. Hughes, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Sidney Wood and Gregory S. Mangin, American pair, moved into the quarterfinal round of doubles yesterday when they scored a four-set victory over the Grandguillot brothers, Pierre and Jean of Egypt. The scores were 8—6, 8—6, 1—6, 6—4.

It was a hard-fought match all the way, with the Egyptians forcing the American youngsters to the limit on practically every point and rallying to sweep through the third set by a handy margin. Wood, last year Wimbledon champion, and Mangin, United States indoor titleholder, are competing under the colors of the International Tennis Club of New York.

Boussus and Marcel Bernard reached the quarterfinals of the men's doubles, where they encounter Wood and Mangin, by defeating R. Miki and Jiro Satoh, the Japanese pair, 11—9, 6—2, 0—6, 6—3, in one of the best matches of the tournament.

The British team of George Hughes and Ian Collins entered the quarterfinals with a straight-set conquest of Charles F. Aeschliman of Switzerland and the New Zealander, F. M. B. Fisher, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Mme. Rene Mathieu and Martin Legeay of France advanced to the quarterfinal in the mixed doubles by eliminating Lucia Valerio and Giorgio de Stefani of Italy, 6—4, 6—2.

Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, veteran French combination, also progressed to the quarterfinals with a 6—2, 6—2, 6—1 victory over another French pair, Jean Mital and François Terrier.

The English Davis Cup pair, G. P. Hughes and Ian G. Collins, defeated L. de Bormann and J. Van Zuyler, 7—5, 10—8, 6—4, to join the American and French combinations in the quarterfinals.

The seedings for the men's and women's singles were announced yesterday with Mrs. Moody heading the foreign list, and Miss Helen M. Jacobs fifth. Wood was second to Fred J. Perry, English Davis Cup star, in the men's list. None of the Americans has formidable competition in the first round.

Henri Cochet heads the French list with Christian Boussus second. J. René Lacoste, returning to play after two years' absence, was not seeded. Jean Borotra is not defending his title.

Gregory Mangin, another American entrant in men's play, was seeded sixth in the foreign list. Mangin is in the lower half of the draw with Cochet, Boussus, Bernard, and J. S. Oliff, the English star. Wood is in the upper half with Perry, Lacoste and Ian G. Collins.

Following Mrs. Moody in the foreign seeded list for women's singles is Cecilie Aussem of Germany, the defending titleholder. Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall was placed fourth and Miss Betty Nuthall sixth. Mme. Rene Mathieu was seeded first among the French women.

Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs are in the bottom half of the draw with Mrs. Whittingstall, Hilda Krahwinkel of Germany and Señorita Elvia de Alvarez of Spain. The Misses Aussem, Nuthall, Josane Sigart and Mme. Mathieu are in the upper half.

JURADO TO PLAY JUNE 19

WEST ORANGE, N. J., May 25 (AP)—José Jurado, Argentine champion and runnerup in the British open last year, and Tom Miyamoto, Japanese titleholder, will make their first appearance in the United States in an exhibition match at Crestmont Golf Club June 19. Jurado will be paired with Craig Wood and Miyamoto with Walter C. Hagen in an 18-hole match. Both of the invaders have entered the United States open, which will get under way June 23.

PRINCETON ELECTS JOHNSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 25—Donald D. Johnson '33 has been elected captain of the Princeton University track and field team for next year. He made the Orange and Black varsity team for the first time this year, and won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes against Harvard and Yale.

MISS OSIPOWICH ELECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25 (AP)—Miss Albina L. C. Osipowich of Worcester, Mass., was announced last night as captain of next season's swimming team at Pembroke College in Brown University.

YALE ELECTS NELSON

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 25 (AP)—Lawrence M. Nelson '33 of Brockton, Mass., was elected captain of the Yale varsity lacrosse team last night. He has played second defense for two years.

Fashion Orders "White Accessories"!

White with everything—according to all fashion reports! Stylists say this will be the biggest White Accessory season in many years!

We are ready with a splendid assortment

HOOVER-BACKED HOME LOAN BILL GOES TO HOUSE

Provides for Liquidation of Mortgage Notes Frozen in Banks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25 — The home loan bank bill, a major item in President Hoover's broad national reconstruction program, was reported to the House today with the approval of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Designed to bolster up the thousands of home credit and mortgage institutions throughout the country which are threatened by contracted credit and depressed real estate values, the measure has the support of President Hoover and the Administration.

According to the report accompanying the bill, signed by Representative Michael K. Reilly (D.) of Wisconsin, it would establish a home loan bank system to consist of from 8 to 12 Federal Home Loan Banks after the model of the Federal Land Bank System and the Intermediate Credit Bank System.

Eligible for membership in the system would be building and loan associations, coöperative banks, homestead associations, savings banks, trust companies and other banks with time deposits, except national banks, and insurance companies.

Member institutions, according to the report, will supply the permanent capital and upon joining will be required to subscribe for stock up to 1 per cent of the home mortgages held by each member, with a minimum amount of $1500. Each of the central banks of the system will be required to have a capital of not less than $5,000,000.

The amount of minimum capital not subscribed by members within 30 days will be taken up by the Secretary of the Treasury through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, this to be retired gradually until the stock held by the Government has been bought back into the system and becomes self-supporting. A limit of $125,000,000 is placed on the amount the Government may subscribe to the system.

Need for the legislation, the report says, results from the fact that mortgages on small homes, totaling some $20,000,000,000, are being seriously threatened by general unrest and substantial withdrawals from building and loan associations.

How Much Bird Is a Birdman?

* * *

British Pilot Wins 'Homing Instinct' Race With Pigeon but Only by 15 Minutes

* * *

A PIGEON'S homing instinct is a well-known characteristic of these birds. This has made them invaluable when other methods of communication have failed.

Recently a pilot in a light airplane and a pigeon were released simultaneously in a 70-mile race for home and the pilot won by a margin of only 15 minutes! The pigeon raced against Squadron Leader C. A. Rea of the Norfolk and Norwich Light Airplane Club of Norwich, Eng.

The conditions for both contestants were made as equal as possible. The pigeon was taken to the start in an ordinary pigeon's traveling basket, and the pilot, blindfolded, was taken to his unknown destination 70 miles from Norwich. At the starting point his airplane was ready waiting for him, but minus a compass.

Pilot Rea reasoned thus: the day was clear and he had noted a westerly wind before he was blindfolded. He knew that he could be neither north nor east of Norwich as it is an east coast town and either of these directions would have found him in the sea. A northerly course, he reckoned, should show him the broad Peterborough marshes, or, he could fly east and sight the sea. Mr. Rea headed east first and soon identified a military airdrome with which he was familiar. Straight for home he streaked from there to win by 15 minutes.

Some statistics on the efficiency of engine and bird: A moth airplane flies at 90 miles an hour. A good homing pigeon is estimated to fly at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The airplane utilizing a 100 horsepower engine, expends .06 horsepower per pound on a full load of 1500 pounds. A pigeon is calculated to use 1.2 horsepower a pound for its weight. The size of an engine required to make Pilot Rea's small airplane equal to the efficiency of a pigeon would be 1800 horsepower, enough to power a trimotor plane.

* * *

Putting Stockholders in the Air

Stockholders, in many companies, have been those remote individuals whose only interest in the company seemingly was its declaration of dividends and annual statement and to whom the company was respectfully referred to as "Your Company." In an attempt to make "your company" more personal the American Airways, Inc, recently inclosed a card with their annual statement asking stockholders if they were interested in having their business and pleasure trips planned for them by the American Airways Business Travel Planning Service and if so to fill it out and return.

The response has been immediate and tremendous. Of 32,000 stockholders more than 7 per cent have written in to datee outlining proposed trips and the traffic department has been working overtime mapping out itineraries. Now the company is interested in seeing how many of the trips are actually made.

The Business Travel Planning Service coördinates all methods of transportation to effect the greatest saving of hours, naturally using air lines wherever possible, whether American Airways' own or those of the other recognized air transport companies.

* * *

Shirt-Wrapping the Dirigible

We have become accustomed to seeing foodstuffs, clothing and toilet articles "wrapped in cellophane," but the strangest use, perhaps, is in the new naval airship, Macon, and its sister ship, the U. S. S. Akron. Now these ships aren't wrapped up like a stick of candy, a toothbrush, or a new shirt. But the cellophane is wrapped around those parts of the framework which come in contact with the outer cover.

Naval specifications in building the ship require covering of the frame at those particular points. It so happens, however, that every bit of metal which goes into the ship's framework is first heated with anodic acid, then varnished to prevent corrosion or rusting of the metal.

The varnish eats into the "dope" which is sprayed and painted on the outer cover of the ships. Consequently there must be some protection for these points of contact between frame and fabric.

At first aluminum sheeting was suggested. Then someone thought of the ubiquitous cellophane, which is lighter. Experiments proved that it was excellent for the purpose. Now all the longest girders of the ships, those longitudinal lines which show up like the ribs of an umbrella, are cellophaned before the outer cover is stretched in place. So are the ring girders. About 300 pounds have been used in each ship.

A. D. H.

Cryptic Rite Shows New Sign

* * *

Rare Degree of Thrice Illustrious Master Conferred by North Carolina Grand Council

NEWS OF FREEMASONRY

FOR the first time in the United States, it is said, the degree of Thrice Illustrious Master has just been conferred by the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters, of North Carolina in annual session at Rocky Mount. While all installed and Past Masters of Councils are entitled to the degree, it has not, hitherto, been worked. Through the efforts of Companion J. Ray Shute Jr., authority to confer the degree was obtained from the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, custodian of all the Council degrees there.

In the opinion of the North Carolina officials this marks a distinct forward step. In the words of Companion K. W. Parham, this year "will be recorded as the greatest year from an educational standpoint, as much has been done to get to the heart of the Cryptic degrees for their legend as well as for their inner meanings."

* * *

Seventy-two placements out of 371 applications for employment is a recent month's record for one Masonic service bureau. And of these only four were permanent, salaried positions. This may seem like a lamentably small percentage, but when present job scarcity is taken into consideration almost any degree of success must be applauded. Moreover, these bureaus perform a long list of other services for brethren which make little show in the records but help toward a happier world.

* * *

DeMolay boys became men for a day in Seattle, Wash, last Saturday, and had a taste of what it means to run the complicated machinery of a city. This has become an annual practice in Seattle, the boys meeting in caucus a week in advance to elect the members of the order who shall act as mayor, councilmen, and in other strategic positions. City officials believe it gives the youngsters valuable knowledge of civic affairs.

* * *

Leaders' training camps, conducted each year by the Grand Council, Order of DeMolay, will be operated this summer at Bear Lake, Estes Park, Colorado, and at Spirit Lake, Idaho. It is desired that boys and their advisors from as many chapters as possible attend in order to build op a body of leaders. Mr. Roy E. Dickerson, 201 East Armour Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., is director of activities.

* * *

Minnesota Grand Lodge, at its seventy-ninth annual communication, abolished the right of constituent lodges to grant life memberships. It had been the practice to allow this after 25 years on the rolls. One commentator says: "The gift or sale of life memberships, primarily a grateful gesture toward faithful brethren, apparently has been proven economically unsound."

* * *

Scottish Rite Masons of the Valley of Pittsburgh last week saw the culmination of long and patient effort in three presentations of the drama, "Washington." It was estimated that 3000 saw the first performance. Admission was granted to the public as well as to Masons. More than 100 members of the fraternity made up the cast.

* * *

Proper attention to detail in presenting a degree work is worth while is gleaned from a letter from an Illinois brother touring the West and Southwest. After seeing work in 10 or more states, he cites one example thus: "Circles carelessly drawn, and not right angles seemed to be the prevailing fashion. Either that or lack of time seemed to destroy all effort toward impressive work. And yet no one could meet a more hearty welcome than was accorded us there."

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

ONTARIO

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, 1156 St. Clair Avenue, West, 2:30 p. m. and 4:15 p. m., May 29.

United States

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., June 2. Radiocast Station WJSV, 1460 kilocycles.

MAINE

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 2.

Camden: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 2.

MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly: Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Newton: Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 8 p. m., June 4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nashua: Pilgrim Church (Congregational), Temple and Church Streets, 8:30 p. m., May 31.

Newport: Citizens Hall, 8 p. m., June 3.

NEW JERSEY

Red Bank: Carleton Theater, Monmouth Street, 3:15 p. m., May 29.

NEW YORK

Herkimer: Liberty Theater, 8:30 p. m., May 29.

Potsdam: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., May 31.

Rochester (First Church): Eastman Theater, East Main and Gibbs Streets, 8 p. m., June 2.

St. Albans: Square Club Hall, Baisley Boulevard and Riverton Street, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Suffern: Lafayette Theater, 3:30 p. m., May 29.

Utica: Church Edifice, Genesee Street and Avery Place, 8 p. m., June 3.

PENNSYLVANIA

Warren: Church Edifice, 312 Market Street, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

VERMONT

Rutland: Rutland High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 31.

O. E. S. SUPPLIES

Chapter Officers find our Catalog helpful — Souvenirs, gifts, jewelry, books, etc. Also ask for "Readers' Guide." It describes dependable books for Masons.

MACOY Pub. & Masonic Sup. Co. 82 W. 32nd St., New York

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—George Snelling, baritone.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
6:00 Detectives, "Black and Blue."
6:15 "RKO, Yesterday and Today."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:35 News; studio announcements.
6:45 Organ and piano duo.
7:00 Popular vocal program.
7:15 "Tessie the Typist."
7:30 Harry Michaels, pianist.
7:45 NBC, The Rise of the Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, "Big Time"; humorous sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Old Counselor"; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Goodyear Orchestra; Revelers Quartet; Grace Moore, soprano.
9:30 NBC, Mobiloil Orchestra; Gladys Rice, soprano; Lewis James, tenor.
10:00 NBC, interview; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts; news; announcements.
11:15 NBC, Dance Orchestras.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Eleanor Talcott, contralto; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 "Royal Vagabonds," orchestra.
6:45 "Dutch Band."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Believe It or Not."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 Talk, "Down to the Sea in Ships."
8:15 NBC, Vocal trio; piano quartet.
8:30 "Ginger Boys"; orchestra.
8:45 "Russian Kerchma."
9:00 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Canada Dry Program; George Olsen's Music; soloists.
10:00 Dramatization.
10:30 NBC, "Waves of Melody."
10:45 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Greetings to arctic and subarctic regions; special Monitor news broadcast, Mr. Ernest Beaufort; messages; music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:05 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:30 "Shepard Mirror of Fashion."
5:45 "Show World"; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's Radio Rascals.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Maxwell House Tune Blenders"; Lannie Ross.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Bath Club Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Lucille Potter, ensemble.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
10:15 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; talk, news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Kathryn Parsons, "Girl o'Yesterday."
5:15 CBS, "Bill Schutd's Going to Press."
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
6:00 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
7:00 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Piano Moods; Leo Litwin.
7:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
7:45 Concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:30 CBS, "The Dictators," orchestra.
8:45 New England Council.
9:00 "Petite Symphony."
9:15 Dramatization.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Norman Brokenshire; Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "Street Singer."
11:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redmand's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (890kc-336m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; music; talk.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
2:05 p. m.—William Hirst, marimba.
2:30 p. m.—Recorded program.
3:05 p. m.—Church program.
3:30 p. m.—Good cheer service, Massachusetts Federation of Churches.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Edison Kitchen program.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI organist.
12:00 noon—NBC Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Organist.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tattler.
1:30 p. m.—Gretchen McMullan.
2:45 p. m.—Dramatic School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, male trio.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
4:30 p. m.—Studio programs.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
9:45 a. m.—Greater Boston Federation of Churches.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, School of Cookery.
11:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC and studio programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:00 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
4:00 p. m.—NBC and studio programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS, U. S. Navy Band.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; time; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Movie star revue.
2:30 p. m.—La Forge Beruman Musicale.
3:00 p. m.—Chemical Society Lecture.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—Boston School Committee.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Stocks; news; farm flashes.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
2:30 p. m.—Music Masters.
3:00 Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Fenway Park; Red Sox vs. Philadelphia.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ESTABLISH your financial independence through distribution of an exclusive cosmetic; commission basis. Write for prospectus telling how we help at our expense. DIJON LABORATORIES, Westport, Conn.

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YOUNG WOMAN desires position as millinery buyer, having been millinery buyer for 9 years for fine department store doing a large business; references. Box S-101, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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SUMMER HOMES

COTUIT, MASS.—For rent, 8-room cottage, bath, modern conveniences, garage; 3 minutes to private bathhouse on fine bathing beach; boating, fishing. P. O. Box 553, Cotuit, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—A beautifully furnished suite 3 rooms, dinette, kitchenette, maid's room and bath; near Public Garden; reasonable rent to Nov. 1. Shown by appointment. Telephone MRS. HYDE, STAdium 4466.

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BOSTON—1 room, dinette, kitchenette, bath, shower, Frigidaire, Box C-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY, West 12th—Attractively furnished, spacious, airy 3-room apartment, with oversize living room; remarkable value at $100. Tel. Tompkins Square 6-6363 before noon.

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 2312.

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BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352. Comm. 8725.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush), 426 East 22nd St., Apartment 2R—Business woman will share high-class furnished apartment. Buckminster 2-3985.

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WANTED, APARTMENT, N. Y. C.—Lady will care for and pay part rent for summer. PHILLIPS, Box 598, Stamford, Conn.

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TO LET—New 8-room cottage on shore of lake, large screened porch, electric lights, fully furnished; boat, ice and wood. 80 miles from Boston. Excellent bathing and fishing. D. M. STEVENSON, Rochester, N. H.

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HOME for rest, 12 miles from Boston; beautiful estate. MRS. E. J. MARIA, 699 Boston Post Road, Weston, Mass. Waltham 0094.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Rooms in quiet home, overlooking church; reasonable; transients welcomed; garage. Com. 9163.

BOSTON, Marlborough Street — Pleasant rooms; ladies only; summer rates; transients taken. Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, 373 Massachusetts Ave., Suite 3—Light, airy room; near Christian Science church; permanent or transient. A. B. PIKE. Kenmore 6631.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms, centrally located; congenial surroundings for people of quiet, refined tastes. HEREFORD LODGE, 46 Hereford St.

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 93 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1023. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, MASS., 97 Gainsboro St.—Attractive single and double rooms, $5 and up, all conveniences. Com. 7530.

BOSTON—Strangers met and comfortably located. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 536 Huntington Ave., Boston.

ROOMS TO LET (Continued)

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room, kitchenette now available; also small room, kitchen privileges; reasonable; beautiful surroundings. Regent 1373.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Avenue—We offer rooms, one with bath; meals optional; garage; transients welcomed. Regent 6312.

FOR rent for summer or shorter period, large, well furnished room with bath, one or two persons, moderate rental. 200 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 8594.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Lady will share 5-room co-operative apartment or rent 3 rooms; tennis, golf. Newtown 9-8133.

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REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines; some good used machines $7 and up. 617 Boylston Street Boston Com. 6527.

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BUTLER, cook or chauffeur-valet (Filipino); excellent references. Write Box V-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

IF YOU WANT A SALESMAN WHO CAN SELL your manufactured product in New England at $5000 remuneration, address Box D-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. At present employed.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Young woman, Christian Scientist preferred; free to travel, or office position; experienced bookkeeper. Write Box B-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED saleslady for high-class millinery or dress shop; references. Write Box S-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED working housekeeping service by refined, capable woman; any city, suburbs, country. Astor Station, Box 113, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, experienced colored woman, plain cooking, conscientious worker; city, country; references. Edgecombe 4-1625, New York City.

LADIES' companion, attendant, capable, willing, good sewer, traveler. Write Box B-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NURSE child or infant, entire care; good references; Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Pelham 0878. Write Box P-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE — Lawyer, university graduate, experienced legal, educational, business fields; unusual ability; salary moderate. Write Box L-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SECRETARY—Accustomed responsibility, energetic, diversified experience, executive ability. Write Box W-19, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WOMAN, experienced housekeeper, attendant, companion, good cook. Write Box W-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman desires position in tea room as mother's helper or in elementary or French tutoring. JANE DODD, 27 College Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

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SOLOIST POSITION OPEN—Member of Christian Science church desired. Address Music Committee, Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 39 West 190th St., New York City.

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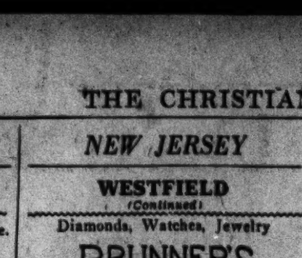

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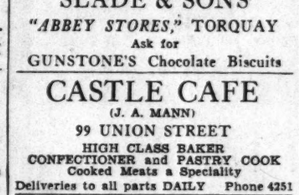

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DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Elisha Graves Otis
1811—1861

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born at Halifax, Vt. His early life and schooling was that of the average country youth of that period. From the age of 19, when he left home, he engaged in various occupations, nearly all of an engineering or building nature.

It was at Yonkers, N. Y., while superintending the construction of some buildings that he conceived the idea that made possible, at that time, the erection of higher buildings and without it today the modern skyscraper would not be possible. He built and exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York City in 1853 **the first elevator that was not dependent on the strength of its hoisting rope or cable for safety.**

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Thirteen years of peace are (or is) a long time" (Inquirer) — The concept of the subject is singular—a period of time—and "is" is the verb to use.

"Quite some" (M. B. M., who reports hearing these words in a variety of constructions, such as, "This continued for quite some time")—The best that can be said for "quite" in this case is that it is colloquial or dialectical. "Quite" means "entirely," "completely." Leave it out or rephrase, "This continued for a long time."

Antipodes (W. D. B.)—We have it from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary — and perhaps it will bear repetition—that there is now no recognized case where the accent should not be on *tip*. "Antipode," however, is accented on the first syllable.

Idea (M. M., who asks if this word is derived from the Latin *idem*, "same")—This word is derived from the Greek ἰδέα (idea), "the look or conception of a thing," an outgrowth of ἰδεῖν (idein), "to see." The conception involves that which is conceived or seen by the mind.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Effort Necessary

"If we will but make the effort to develop them, if we will apply ourselves faithfully to our tasks, we shall all find we have powers we did not know we possessed." — *Calvin Coolidge.*

Currency Mishandled

"The fear of currency tinkering is today retarding the restoration of confidence in this country." — *Eugene Meyer, governor, Federal Reserve Board.*

Students' Belief Confirmed

"Eighty-five per cent of the arithmetic taught in schools is so much 'deadwood.'"—*Dr. Robert K. Speer, New York University.*

Research

"Over any long period, research creates new industries, new jobs and new capital far faster than it destroys the old."—*Dr. S. M. Kintner.*

Bait

"A presidential campaign is our regular period of large promises to sufferers of all kinds." — *President Hoover.*

Ford on Ease

"To my mind, there is nothing more abhorrent than a life of ease." —*Henry Ford.*

In Lighter Vein

Hungry Man

The traveler, arriving late at his destination, had to be content with cold chicken for his evening meal. When he had finished he noticed a tramp outside the window, eyeing the remainder of the chicken hungrily, so he passed it through to him.

A year later the traveler called at the same hotel for another meal, and was recognized by a waitress. She sought out the manager, and, pointing to the visitor, said excitedly: "There 'e is, sir! That's the man who ate the chicken—bones and all!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Much Ado About Nothing

"So you told Mrs. Brown, did you? And what did Mrs. Brown say?" defending counsel asked the witness.

The opposing counsel objected to the question as irrelevant, and a long and heated argument took place between the two lawyers. At last the judge intervened and allowed the question to be put.

"Now," exclaimed the triumphant counsel, turning again to the witness, "what did Mrs. Brown say?"

"Nothin'," was the reply. — *Tit-Bits.*

Faster Musician

Neighbor—"Where's your brother, Freddie?"

Freddie—"Aw, he's in the house playing a duet. I finished my part first."—*Pathfinder.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

EXPERIENCE *shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work body and soul.*
—CHARLES BUXTON

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Enough for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

River Forest, Ill.

THERE is a man here who has effectively demonstrated the way out of what is popularly styled "depression."

He has been long established in his line of business, and is widely known for his fairness, ability, and success. Some time ago a trusted employee, who had been in his service long enough to learn the business, suddenly left him, and started a competitive business of his own. It seemed an unfair thing to do.

In the several years following, the former employee succeeded in establishing himself, though his business remained small. One day he passed on. His widow was left with only this business as a source of income, and found herself entirely unprepared to conduct it.

The former employer, who had never permitted his friendship for these people to lapse, saw what was needed. He took the management of this business on his own shoulders, and ran it successfully in competition to his own, until the widow had learned how to conduct it. He asked nothing for his services. Needless to say, with such noble purpose, his own business has not failed to prosper.

"The world is bursting with abundance," he said once, adding, with no reference to his own generous act; "'only man's selfishness bars its distribution among men."

The Children's Corner

Levi Tries the Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE bank of the lake in the Boston Public Garden sat two friends whom we haven't seen together for many months. One, Roger P. Scroggins the genial old squirrel has been around and about, but the other, Levi the wee-voiced orphan turtle, while around somewhere has not been about here. Scroggins leaned on his cane and

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
Florrie and Levi in the Air.

smiled down at the tiny Levi. Levi looked up at Scroggins and came as near smiling as it's possible for a turtle.

"Lovely water," said Levi in his small voice. He looked across the sparkling lake.

"Beautiful sky," said Scroggins, waving his cane upward as though it were a Roman candle.

"I've never been in the sky," said Levi.

"But you've been in the water," said Scroggins gravely. "And that's something not all of us can say especially birds. Now, take Florrie here—." Florrie, the pigeon, came winging along the top of the green grass. Her shiny red feet twinkled as she skidded up beside Levi and Scroggins and her wink eye winked and winked and winked.

Levi's never been on high
Where you birds so often fly,

said Scroggins. "Dear me," he said, chuckling, "that's poetry."

Florrie winked furiously. Levi winked back. Florrie hopped a bit, flapped her wings and then took firmly hold of Levi's shell, on either side. Scroggins' eyes did a bit of fancy popping.

"You wouldn't do it," he said, but before he got the words out of his mouth Florrie's big wings were flapping and, with Levi clutched in her grasp, she was sailing off across the Lake. The orphan turtle felt a shiver and a thrill run all up and down his legs and neck.

"Whe-e-e-e-e-e-!" he whispered to himself. He stuck his head out as far as he could. Way, way below were flower beds and tidy walks and statues and the Garden lake. And, yes, he just could make out the figure of an old squirrel in shiny high hat and long-tailed coat on the edge of the Lake, waving a cane. Up, up, up he traveled. Oh, now it was easy, floating in the air. Suddenly Florrie swooped down. Levi pulled his little head inside his shell. The air rushed against it so that he felt better with it inside.

After a while he put his head out again. To his great surprise, water was only a few feet below, much water, in fact more water than Levi ever had seen at one time. "Not the Garden lake," he said to himself, "must be an ocean or something."

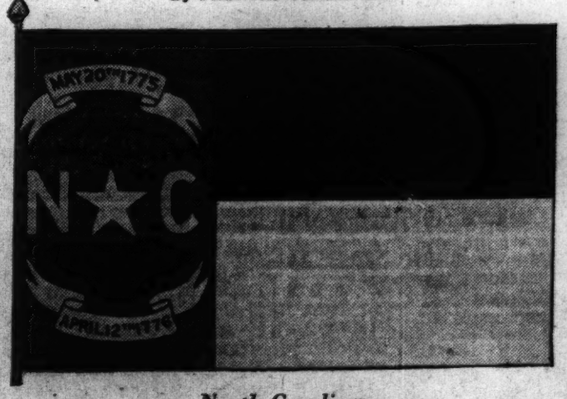
High and low and in between they rode in the sky. Florrie would sail on her wings, making no motion. It was lovely then and Levi enjoyed it. She would swoop and Levi would pull in his head.

Finally he looked out and there beneath him only a little way was his own home, the Garden lake. "Thank you," he said to Florrie. She let go of his shell and with a bubble and slip, the orphan turtle was back in his own home waters. He swam to where Scroggins sat on the bank, stuck his tiny head out and murmured "Sky is nice, water's nicer."

"Ah yes, for you, Levi," said Mr. Scroggins.

Let's Collect Our State Flags

By FRANCES CARPENTER



North Carolina

Directions: Cut out and paste on a piece of stiff paper or in a scrapbook. Color with water-color paints or with crayons. The vertical bar at the left of the flag is blue. The star in the center of this is white and the letters "N" and "C," with the two banners containing the dates, are gold. The two horizontal bars are, upper, red and, lower, white.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

It is thought by some that North Carolina was named for King Charles IX of France by the French explorer Jean Ribault, who came to these shores in the sixteenth century. The name comes from Carolus, which is Latin for Charles. Others think it was named for Charles II, the King of England, who granted this territory to Sir Walter Raleigh under the name of Carolina. "Old North," "Turpentine" and "Tar Heel" are some of the nicknames that are used to refer to this State.

The motto of North Carolina is the Latin phrase, "Esse Quam Videri," which means, "To be rather than to seem." North Carolina is one of several states whose people have chosen the goldenrod as the state flower.

Beginning at the upper left corner and reading each row from left to right, the twelfth star in the American flag stands for North Carolina.

(This series is appearing each Wednesday.)

Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Recognizing the value of controlling run-off water to prevent soil erosion on rolling cultivated lands, two Federal Farm Loan banks require that all rolling land upon which they make loans be terraced?

The first tank car load of plantation-grown tung oil produced in America was recently shipped from Gainesville, Ga.?

Brevities

Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator: What is described as being a foolproof airplane has been developed in Italy, and we wonder if the special gadget or doodad that makes it so could be attached to automobiles.

Dallas News: Our observation is that the prettiest women in the world are not the movie stars, but the young wives who are keeping house in the magazine ads.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Star Puzzle

Stone, sigma, solar, short, south.
EARTH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Investing in Relief

OPINION in the United States seems fairly well agreed now that, in addition to measures already taken, the Government must get directly into the fight for economic recovery and restoration of employment by financing a large program of public undertakings. Agreement on a $2,050,000,000 national relief program by a special Democratic committee in the Senate is a big step in that direction.

Questions of just what method shall be employed or just what works shall be done must seem secondary, in view of the nature of the emergency, to the compelling necessity that some such positive action be taken at once to combat inertia. And yet it may well be that the choice of the method and of the works to be done will prove a big factor in determining whether the action shall get results.

This is the outstanding point in the letter President Hoover addressed to Mr. Richard S. Parker, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, expressing his disapproval of a large bond issue for ordinary public works. The Chief Executive has drawn there a salutary distinction between the kinds of works for which the nation ought and ought not to spend money at this juncture.

There may be some merit merely in getting money distributed into the hands of would-be buyers of goods, but there is much more in making it at the same time buy the soundest possible investments for the nation and produce the maximum value in service for the communities in which it is used.

The construction of public buildings already has been carried nearly as far as needs warrant in the speeded-up activity of the last two years, the President points out. The construction of highways, a favorite theme among panacea promoters, has reached a point where with all due deference to the motorcar the people may well ask themselves if facilities for speeding about have not outstripped other, more basic, social needs.

For example, is not the matter of slum clearance and the provision of better housing, as included by Senator Joseph T. Robinson in his relief program bill, a project likely to yield greater dividends in human well-being? This, moreover, is an undertaking which recent experience has shown can be accomplished with reasonable expectation of being financially self-supporting.

Herein lies the important distinction urged by Mr. Hoover. Whereas public buildings, highways and many other public works eventually must be paid for by the taxpayers, there are possible "income-producing works" in which the Government can employ its funds. He mentions waterworks, toll bridges, toll tunnels and docks. These and other self-liquidating projects would be built by states and municipalities, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would buy the bonds issued for the purpose.

In the use of the R. F. C. for this service and for lending $300,000,000 to states which wish it for direct relief to the destitute, the Senate subcommittee plan is substantially in accord with that of the President.

It is true that the $1,500,000,000 additional capital necessary for the finance corporation would have to be borrowed on debentures from the Federal Treasury, which in turn would borrow the money by issuing and selling bonds of its own. But assuming the soundness of the R. F. C. securities, this is a very different operation than would be the adding of such an amount to the Treasury's outstanding debt on account of a non-repaying public construction program or of failure to balance the budget. In either of the latter cases the only eventual resource is the taxpayer.

The Democratic program in the Senate does indeed propose a treasury bond issue of $500,000,000 for public works of what Mr. Hoover would call the nonproductive type, but this includes $250,000,000 for projects already laid out and so relieves the budget by that much. This can reasonably be justified since a balanced budget means primarily one that covers current expenditures, not necessarily expenditures for capital improvements which future generations will enjoy.

Considering how closely the Democratic leaders have approximated the executive program and considering especially the urgency of vigorous action, it would seem that President Hoover could well afford—granting the validity of his general thesis—to show sufficient flexibility to accept the Democratic compromise bill.

Budget or Bust

IF IT isn't the business slump, if it isn't graft—then what is it that makes cities "go broke"? The question is one of vital interest to Americans in this time of municipal unrest. For unrest it is that many a taxpayer is feeling over the financial conditions facing his city government.

Whether the difficulties are due to economic conditions, whether to corruption, may be debatable. For many, however, Mr. Lothrop Stoddard's discussion in the June issue of the Forum will indicate that slow business and graft are at most only part of the cause of the financial perplexity which has invaded a number of American city halls. Mr. Stoddard believes—evidently despite the disclosures of the Seabury investigation—that the honesty of city government in the United States generally has been increasing during the last twenty years or so. He also believes that the finances of a number of cities were unsound prior to the slump, though harder times have aggravated this condition as well as brought it to light.

The pastime of keeping up with the Joneses, even when the Joneses were being extravagant, is held responsible in large measure for the "broke" and "badly bent" state of some American municipalities. Communities, like individuals, Mr. Stoddard says, go in for that sort of thing. But apparently not all communities. Milwaukee and Cincinnati are still in position, despite reduced tax rates in the case of the latter, to show that cities can keep out of the red without getting into a rut.

Naturally, Mr. Taxpayer wants to know how, if his home town cannot perform this feat, these cities can. Mr. Stoddard finds their secret simple: a planned and balanced budget. "In short," he says, "it's just the homely 'family budget plan' which is today being widely recommended to American fathers and mothers." Perhaps the people down at City Hall can explain why they can't run Mr. Taxpayer's home town on such a plan. But Mr. Taxpayer—who, by the way, now has a better first-hand knowledge of budgets than of politics—is more likely to wonder how they can possibly hope to run a city any other way.

Prompter Justice in Britain

THE law's delays and costs are so proverbially resistant to reform that credit attaches to a committee under Lord Chancellor Sankey which has succeeded in doing something to make justice more accessible in Britain. Their reform came into force on May 24. It is directed to shortening trials and discouraging appeals in a large number of commercial cases not involving charges of fraud.

The tribunal especially affected is what is known as the "King's Bench Division." Here two judges have been specially told off to dispose of suits by a greatly simplified procedure. The court is empowered to dispense with juries, reduce the number of witnesses, fix time-tables for the completion of preliminaries and generally to short-circuit procrastination.

The judges remain as before, thereby assuring to the litigants continuation of the high standard of impartiality characteristic of British courts. The justice dispensed may be of a more rough and ready character than under the elaborate procedure hitherto adopted, but the ordinary merchant is not likely to object to this if he finds his pocket and his time alike are saved. The reform has come none too soon. The London Chamber of Commerce has long been pressing for some such arrangement in view of what it has found to be delays so great and costs so heavy as to have seriously discouraged resort to the courts.

It is reasonable to hope that the reform may ultimately be extended to cover criminal as well as civil justice.

A Compromise in Japan

ADMIRAL SAITO'S appointment as the new Prime Minister in Japan is a triumph of compromise between parties and militarists. It does not suspend party government. Nor does it rely upon it. It broadens party government into superparty, or national, government, for which there are now several precedents in the world. The parties have agreed to sink their differences and work together in a coalition until the present emergency, international as well as economic in Japan's case, has passed.

There was some truth in the military charges that the parties had lost sight of the national interest in their endemic quest for spoils and party advantage. It may seem curious to find the army and navy emerging as protagonists of good government. But it is to be remembered that they regard themselves as guardians of Japanese morale. While the parties continued without let or hindrance their competition for spoils, the conditions of the people were getting worse, and there was an ever-present danger of a recurrence of those agrarian riots which have many times disfigured Japanese history.

Agrarian unrest in Japan springs from universal causes. The difference in prices between what the peasant sells and what he buys is probably more accentuated in Japan than elsewhere. The article that ordinarily gives him a bit more than a bare subsistence is silk, which, though associated with industrial Japan, is bound up with agrarian conditions, since the peasants rear the silkworms, cultivate the mulberry leaves on which the worms feed, and reel the silk in their farm sheds. But silk has suffered a terrific deflation in price. On the other side of the farmer's account, fertilizer, so necessary in Japan to maintain soil fertility, has not fallen to anything like the same extent.

The military men were handicapped in dictating a Fascist régime by their own political formlessness. But they bowed chiefly to the influence of Prince Saionji, last of the Elder Statesmen, who, in virtue of his office and his personality, wields great power. Prince Saionji seems to have exerted himself to the limit in obtaining general acceptance for Admiral Saito before recommending his name to the throne. In the new Premier he found a man who is so far above the hubbub in prestige and political predispositions that he will be able to cope with the agrarian problem without running into political shoals. Admiral Saito is related to the great Satsuma clan, which still holds a unique influence in Japan, and his record in Korea, where he was Governor-General for several years, is ample demonstration of his agrarian sympathies.

But there is one more illustration of the appointment as a triumph of compromise. Prince Saionji, in recommending the new Premier, looked much farther afield than the domestic upset. He descried a world in which Japan has lost a good many of her friends and which it is the fundamental test of Japanese statesmanship to conciliate. No better person for this task could be chosen than Admiral Saito. In the excellent work that Japan has accomplished in Europe in mediating between western disputants, Admiral Saito's work at the ill-fated three-power naval conference of 1927, which degenerated into a heated struggle between the technicians from London and Washington, ranks very high. From the sidelines he was responsible for the only real contributions to compromise.

Though Admiral Saito's title might mislead western readers, it is certainly not the whole of the new appointee, who has been far more of a national voice than a naval voice in every undertaking he has so far engaged in.

A Transportation Act of 1933?

A THOROUGHGOING revision and clarification of the Transportation Act of 1920 is necessary, leading traffic, financial and legal executives of railroads assert. The view is shared by members of Congress, and apparently by members of the Interstate Commerce Commission. With this impetus, it appears either that there will be a Transportation Act of 1932 or 1933 replacing in whole the former one, or that several bits of independent legislation will serve to correct the inadvertencies now seen in the act under which the railways have functioned for twelve years.

When Senator Cummins and Representative Esch drew up that act, it represented a symposium which was hailed as the most constructive railroad legislation ever enacted. The framers of the act planned well, but they could not foresee basic changes in transportation affairs which have subsequently vitiated the most important factors in the act.

For example, they planned that one-half of all rail earnings above 6 per cent should be repaid to the Government, to be lent to needy carriers. In twelve years the total sum thus earned is $360,000,000, of which only $10,000,000 has been paid into the government coffers. Now it is proposed not only to repeal that recapture clause, but to make the repeal retroactive by refunding such moneys as have been paid in. Another subject needing clarification is the clause which requires rates to be "reasonably compensatory." Rail officers, eager to quote competitive tariffs, have come to construe this as meaning anything above the out-of-pocket costs, while the Interstate Commerce Commission believes it to mean a reasonable return above operating costs.

That the section comprising the famous long-and-short-haul clause should be repealed entirely is argued by some tariff experts, who feel that the transcontinental railroads should not be barred from the opportunity of reducing their rates so that they may compete with the intercoastal water carriers for the coast-to-coast business. These men aver that other sections of the present act preclude any discrimination.

A curb upon railroad holding companies already is in prospect through report of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which would place these companies under jurisdiction of the commission in the same category as common carriers. The motor carrier bill is the final subject warranting early consideration, in order that the huge investment in the railways may not be jeopardized by unequal competition from truck and bus lines, which now function with but the slightest degree of public regulation.

Which Camp?

THE question as to which camp would be best for the youngsters of the family has furnished parents with an engrossing topic of conversation during the winter months. While winds howled and rain beat against the glass they have sat before blazing hearths poring over camp catalogues until the cozy sitting rooms seemed permeated with pine trees' spicy scent and the wind and rain outside were alchemized into the thud of the sea dashing against rocks.

Undoubtedly, the selection of the right camp for children is a responsibility. The Parent's Magazine, however, takes up the subject from a slightly different angle. It requests parents to ask themselves: "What may the camp expect of us as parents?" The answer given by the writer of the following paragraph might well serve as a credo for others:

> We believe that the camps should be able to expect that as parents of campers intrusted to their care, we had a certain obligation to them. We must uphold their discipline at all times. We must hold up to our children this new experience as a thing to look forward to; as a summer full of joy. They must be made to realize that they were fortunate to be receiving such benefits in health and training and led to want to make the most of them. There must be no saying, "Oh, I shall miss you so, darling." Instead, we must say, "You're going to have such a happy time. You'll have so much to tell us about and to show us when we come to see you."

More and more summer camps for children are gaining in favor. Each year finds a larger number of first-class camps from which parents may make their selection. And remembering the brown, husky youngsters who tumble out of trains, buses and automobiles at vacation's close, every child lover is glad that parents are increasingly asking themselves at vacation time not "Shall we send the children to camp?" but "Which camp shall we select?"

Editorial Notes

The Boston Park Department is conducting a school for youthful umpires. After having witnessed several sandlot contests featured by numerous close plays, one is inclined to hope this special schooling for would-be umpires includes the art of self-defense.

The first diamonds were discovered in South Africa in 1868. According to a reputable history of America's national pastime, baseball diamonds were found in the United States twenty-three years earlier—on baseball fields.

The fact that United States currency wears out at the rate of $10,000,000 a day may be construed as another reason why people should be more careful with their money.

The Georgia Supreme Court, reversing the opinion of the Gwinnett County Superior Court, declared that a livery stable is not a nuisance. Nowadays it is a curiosity.

Congress will do well to complete and pass the emergency tax bill before it taxes too heavily the nation's patience.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Japan and Russian Recognition—The Withdrawal of Venizelos

IT WOULD be curious if one effect of the present militant attitude of Japan should be the recognition of Russia by the United States. When the Russo-Japanese war of 1904 was fought, American sentiment in favor of Japan was almost unanimous. The Government of the Tsar inspired nothing but hatred in America, and magazines and newspapers never tired of telling the story of its treatment of political exiles, and of the brutalities of the long march to Siberia. The Tsar is gone. With hundreds of thousands of his people and his supporters he fell before the bullets of political executioners. The Soviet Government, erected on the ruins of the Empire, has endured more than a decade and bids fair to be permanent. It has extended its power and its Bolshevist theories along both shores of the Caspian Sea into sections adjacent to India, where a quarter of a century ago Great Britain would tolerate no Russian foot.

Forty years ago a book, "The Russians at the Gates of Herat," stirred Britain almost to war heat. Today Herat is Russian—in fact if not in name—and no word of hostility is raised. Soviet governments, closely allied to Russia, control the greater part of outer Mongolia—a territory greater in area though not in population than Manchuria. No protest is heard against this Bolshevist essay in peaceful penetration.

Wherever Russia goes, Communism goes. Wherever Japan goes, capitalism is established. Capitalism is far from perfect—we in the United States are learning that daily. But it does seem to us to be a better basis on which to build for the future than are the works of Karl Marx as interpreted by Lenine. How odd, then, that in the Far Eastern drama, slowly unfolding, the United States is frankly antagonistic to capitalistic Japan while daily growing closer to Bolshevist Russia!

* * *

The resignation of Venizelos from the Premiership of Greece menaces the return in that country of the disordered political conditions which six or seven years ago so greatly hampered its return to anything like economic stability. Financially the Government is in sore straits, and it was because of failure to secure from the League of Nations a loan on terms which he believed necessary to reconstruction that the veteran abandoned his fight. I met Venizelos in Geneva some three years ago and talked with him at length on the problems confronting his country. A fine upstanding man, with clear-cut features and a white Vandyke beard, he is impressive in appearance and convincing in conversation.

His political life has been a series of victories and reverses, punctuated now and then by revolutions. The front of his dignified residence in Athens was, when I was there, pitted and scarred by machine-gun bullets fired by an excited populace intent on getting its owner. Always he has had a bitter minority against him, for he has steadfastly adhered to one determination—namely, that Greece should remain a republic.

It is unlikely that this is the end of the Venizelos power in Greece. Bear in mind that his resignation is not the result of a hostile majority, but a protest against a certain action of the League. For five years he has had a majority back of him. He has kept Greece peaceful, accepted loyally its new and constricted limits, renounced ambition for territorial expansion, absorbed the million plus of refugees into the industrial body of Greek citizens. Sixty-nine years old, a model of physical vigor, it is unlikely that Venizelos will disappear now from the Balkan political picture.

* * *

The election in the United States this year will be of less importance to Europe than any that has been held since the World War. The vexed question of reparations and interallied debts will hardly enter into the campaign. The two conventions will probably be in session during the period of the Lausanne Conference—a fact that may be used by both parties to avoid any very definite pronouncement on the debt subject. As a political issue it is emphatically loaded.

Many leaders believe that the psychological and economic advantage to the whole world of the cancellation of the debts would in the end repay the United States for its immediate loss. But they believe with equal fervor that this opinion is not shared by the electorate, and that the party or public man advocating cancellation is politically lost. Hence both platforms will approximate silence on the subject. President Hoover is opposed to cancellation, and of the Democratic aspirants the only one who has put forward any constructive plan for handling the debts is "Al" Smith—whose chances of nomination are the very slenderest.

Debts, the tariff, the League, the gold standard and disarmament are topics which press for political settlement, and all are of importance to foreign countries. I hazard the opinion that in the platforms all will be glossed over, or else treated with so narrow a nationalism that no comfort will be found by our friends beyond seas. After all, the platform pronouncements are of slight importance. The day is long past when mooted economic questions were settled in a presidential election.

Books of Current Interest

Of What Use Are Colonies?

The French Colonial Venture, by Constant Southworth. London: P. S. King. 12s. 6d net.

THERE are those who count the present French Empire the third; but the author of this interesting study prefers to count it the second. Whatever enumeration is adopted, France has, in the past, been curiously careless of its colonies. Colbert, great administrator as he was, could scarcely summon up any interest. Voltaire described North America as "a few acres of snow." Robespierre cried: "Let the colonies perish!" The Directoire asserted that a few more villages on the French frontiers were preferable to the richest isle of Antilles. Napoleon certainly began his career abroad and had colonial ambitions, but soon the colonies became for him a negligible quantity.

The Third Republic has had great colonists, such as Jules Ferry, Galliéni, Mangin and Lyautey, yet there was until recently—and there is still to some extent—an anticolonial feeling. The French generally are apathetic in the matter. They have wrought wonders, especially in north Africa, but the average Frenchman is not disposed to seek fresh opportunities in the colonies.

Although Bismarck encouraged the French to find a "derivative" in other continents, there were persistent Franco-German quarrels over these possessions—quarrels which, on more than one occasion, nearly brought war. Yet so curiously mixed are French feelings about the colonies that a Prime Minister actually dared to buy off Germany by the surrender of a piece of African territory. It is true that there was great commotion, and it may be that this incident proved to be the pivot of subsequent Franco-German history.

Despite all handicaps, France now has a colonial empire second in size only to that of Great Britain. But this France Overseas is administered by no fewer than three ministers. Algeria, for example, is regarded as a French département, and therefore comes under the Ministry of the Interior. Morocco and Tunisia are governed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Then there are the territories directed by the Ministry of Colonies. It has become fashionable to say that France is not a nation of 40,000,000 people, but, with its colonies, of 100,000,000 people.

The French are proud of their possessions, as was shown last year by the Colonial Exhibition. Yet the question arises—and Dr. Southworth carefully and ably examines it—of what use are these colonies? The amateur countryman who grows his own potatoes and keeps a small quantity of livestock, usually finds that though he may derive pleasure from his experiences, and may take pride in them, he is out of pocket. Dr. Southworth, after exhaustive research into the profit and loss of keeping colonies, comes to the conclusion that, economically, the venture is unsound.

But just as a balance sheet of profit and loss would hardly persuade the amateur countryman to abandon the growing of vegetables, so this purely rationalistic estimate of colonies will probably persuade no nation to give them up. There are other reasons for retaining overseas possessions. There are sentimental reasons. There are political reasons. Colonies are reservoirs of food and of raw material. They provide soldiers. They have a strategic value. They increase prestige. It can be argued that they add to security. North Africa, in all these respects, is by far the most important region for France.

"The thing is for nations to know," says Dr. Southworth, "what their reasons for acquiring colonies are, and having acquired them to know whether or not those aims are being realized." His book, with its wealth of information, deserves to be read by all men in every country who are, whether for economic, political or humanitarian reasons, interested in colonial enterprise.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Reproducing Federal Hall

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the interest of historical accuracy, permit me to call your attention to errors in an article in the Monitor. The article I refer to is the one in your issue of April 7, below the architect's drawing of the reproduction of Federal Hall, now being erected in New York.

The first error is this:

"The Tuscan classic façade, which had an unobstructed view of the Battery one hundred years ago . . ."

The facts are: Federal Hall, in Wall Street, was demolished in the summer of 1812, twenty years before 1832. Also, it never had an obstructed view of the Battery. It stood at the foot of Nassau Street, facing directly down Broad Street. The eastward curve in Broad Street prevented even an unobstructed view of the harbor east of the Battery, except possibly from the peak of the cupola.

The second statement to which I would call your attention is:

"In 1788, when New York City was designated as the place where Congress should meet under the Constitution, the City Council resolved to adapt the City Hall to congressional uses."

To make this statement strictly accurate, the writer should have noted that Congress had been occupying parts of the building since 1785, and the Common Council, having passed a resolution in September, 1788, to appropriate the entire building for federal uses, that resolution was formally conveyed to Congress at Hamilton's suggestion, the day before the Constitution went into effect on March 4, 1789.

The third statement is this:

"Federal Hall flew a hundred flags and every bell in the city was set a-ringing . . ."

This is one of those exaggerations permissible only in fiction. The original contemporary records of the incidents of March 4 (namely, the New York Journal of March 5 and the New York Weekly Museum of March 7, 1789) do not say there were one hundred flags on Federal Hall, but merely that the building was decorated with flags. Bells in the city were rung, but the records do not say that every bell was rung.

Peekskill, N. Y. THOMAS W. HOTCHKISS.

[Editor's Note.—The statements in the article under discussion were based on material given out in written form by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission after careful compilation by it of facts from official records. Newspaper facilities do not ordinarily permit the checking up of historical data that come from official and fully accredited sources. Perhaps the failure to count the number of flags and bells that added to the color of the first inaugural will have to go down as poetic license.]

On the Douglas Credit Theory

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In corroboration of Mr. H. F. Shaw's letter, I can, as a result of a considerable amount of study and active propaganda, state with confidence that social credit, as an immediate and practical remedy for poverty in all civilized countries, has never been faulted by fair argument in the twelve years since Major Douglas first propounded his theory. Indeed, I have been able to discover few criticisms which have the least claim to be considered intelligent and thoughtful, and all contain fallacies.

In spite of this fact, the attitude of politicians is, with a few exceptions very discouraging. Abysmal ignorance of economics, varied with graft, fear of big finance, mental indolence, and determination to sacrifice the interests of the country sooner than abandon semiuseless palliatives of existing evils in favor of reforms which are adequate, are the only obstacles which stand in the way of a degree of prosperity hitherto undreamed of.

Of wealth—goods and services—there is an obvious abundance. The scarcity and maldistribution of money alone prevent their enjoyment.

London, Eng. (Marquess of) TAVISTOCK.